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Jyaistha 5, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, May 26, 1972/Jyaistha 5, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Uniformity in Rules of various States governing appointments of Ex-Servicemen

* 001. PROF NARAIN C HAND PARASHAR Will the Ministe of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government that the Rules for relaxing age and qualifications in various States for the posts to be filed in by Ex-servicemen are not uniform,

(b) if so, the proposals under consideration of Government for bringing about uniformity in these rules, and

(c) the date by which this uniformity is desired to be brought ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

No complaint on this subject has been received by Government

The different State Governments have their own rules relating to the recruitment and appointment of their employees This has to a large extent brought about a difference between one State to another in regard to the relaxations allowed by them for ex-servicemen in age and educational qualifications State Governments have been requested from time to time to adopt for the Services under them the same pattern of reservation as well as relaxations in age and educational qualifications as have been extended by Central Government for ex-servicemen Such efforts continue to be made As the matter is entirely within the competence of State Governments, the achievement of uniformity will depend ultimately on the policies of State Governments

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Sir, the statement laid on the Table of the House does not make any point clear The very first sentence of the statement is

> "No complaint on this subject has been received by the Government."

I have myself forwarded a complaint to this effect to the hon. Minister of Defence and I have received this reply I would like to know his answer to that

MR SPEAKER Don't refer to that complaint

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR I challenge the very first sentence of the statement I have got the hon Minister's reply with me that the complaint is being looked into

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM I will look into that and correct if that is a fact.

MR SPEAKER · A supplementary is also being looked into.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR· May I know whether the Government of West Bengal have not accepted ex-Emergency Commissioned officers selected by the U P. S C for Indian Forest Service ? Further, may I know whether they have not been taken on duty, are not allowed to do normal work in the Department and they are not being paid their due salary with the result that they are seeking the High Court ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM I would like to make it clear that whatever concession has been given does not apply to Emergency Commissioned officers

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI , Is the Government aware that certain qualifications conferred by the Defence Department are not recognised by the civilian Department and, if so, what action Government has taken or propose to take ?

MR. SPEAKER How does this come in ?

SHRI R. P ULAGANAMBI This is about age and qualifications Certain qualifications or degrees or diplomas conferred by the Defence Department are not recognised by the civil departments Have the Government taken any action ?

MR SPEAKER This is a question about difference in relaxations in various States How does this come in ?

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI This is about age and qualifications

MR SPEAKER The mere word " qualifications" does not entitle you to go out of the scope of the question It should be within the scope of the Question

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI Certain degrees or diplomas conferred by the Defence Department are not recognised by civilian departments

MR SPEAKER This is between State and State, not between a Department and Department You give a proper notice so that the Minister could be in a position to have some information with him He has the information only relevant to this Question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय भिन्न भिन्न राज्यो मे जो भूतपूर्व सैनिको को स्थान देने की बात है उसमे काफी अन्तर अलग अलग राज्यो मे है और केन्द्र के जो नियम बने है उनका भी ठीक प्रकार से अनेक राज्य पालन नही करते है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारें ठीक प्रकार से नियमो का पालन करें इस सम्बन्ध मे आपने कोई विशेष कदम उठाए हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि अभी कितने प्रतिशत नियमो का पालन किया जा रहा है और कितने प्रतिशत पालन नही किया जा रहा है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : अगर माननीय सदस्य उत्तर को पढ लेते तो इस प्रश्न का जवाब उन्हे मिल जाता । यह जो प्रश्न उन्होने किया है उसका जवाब उसमे लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भिन्नता को दूर करन के लिए आपने क्या किया है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : उसका भी जवाब दिया हुआ है ।

Declaration of Lock-out at Heavy Vehicles Factory Avadi

+

*1002 SHRI S M BANERJEE
SHRI PILOO MODY

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

a) whether the management of the public sector Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi declared a lock-out from the afternoon on 2nd May, 1972,

(b) if so, the reasons for the lock out and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A section of the industrial employees of the Heavy Vehicles Factory Avadi who observed sit-in strike on 28th April, 1972 indulged *in violent acts on 28th, 29th* April and 2nd May 1972 resulting in serious injuries to some of the workers and officers on duty and also damage to Government property The Management of the Factory declared a lock-out *of the Factory from* the afternoon of 2nd May, 1972, to ensure protection of its irreplaceable machinery and

safety of the loyal workers.

(c) The issues arising out of the lock-out were discussed w th the representatives of the HVF employees on 8th and 9th May, 1972 and a settlement was signed on 9.5.1972 as a result of which the lock-out was lifted with effect from 11th May, 1972.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon Minister for Defence Production had discussed the matter for more than four hours with the representatives, including the representative of the All India Defence Employees Federation. Normal conditions have been restored in this particular factory, but cases of suspension are still there. I would like to know whether those suspensions would be removed at the earliest opportunity.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : It was included in the agreement itself, and the Government had issued orders to implement what was agreed upon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is no recognised union there. The co-ordination committee of the various unions is working there in its place. I would like to know whether one of the terms and conditions was that the joint consultative machinery scheme would be implemented there, whether that had been done and if so, whether any meetings have been held.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I am not quite sure whether any meeting has been held or not, because the agreement took place only a few days back. As I have said, orders have been issued from here to implement all that was included in the agreement.

Conference of Income-tax Commissioners (1972)

*1007. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the decisions taken at the recent Income-tax Commissioners' Conference to tone up assessment and collection of Income-tax : and

(b) whether any targets have been fixed for the liquidation of tax arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Steps for toning up assessment and collection were discussed and principles were evolved on the basis of which each Commissioner of Income-tax Charge was to be organised keeping in view the problems of a particular charge. Some of the important steps are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. As to the collection, difficulties in the way of realisation of tax arrears were discussed so that steps could be taken to resolve them. Some of the major difficulties facing the Department and needing solution were highlighted in the course of the discussions and are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. Concerted efforts are being made to liquidate the tax arrears. In framing the budget estimates of the revenue receipts, the estimates of arrears realisation are also taken into account.

Statement

Assessments :

(i) Reorganisation of Central Charges with just enough work as would facilitate thorough investigation of fraud cases expeditiously and with an eye on prosecution.

(ii) In territorial charges important cases for detailed investigation and for scrutiny were desired to be allotted to the Income-tax Officers in such a way that they could complete them thoroughly and expeditiously.

(iii) As a consequence, the rest of the cases not covered by (i) and (ii) above were to be disposed of in a summary manner so that about 75% of the workload was covered by the summary assessments.

(iv) Guidelines were provided for selecting cases for summary assessments and their disposal.

Collection

(1) The 'karta' of a defaulting HUF could not be committed to prison for default in the tax payment.

(2) Difficulty in arrest of a tax defaulter who kept shifting out of the jurisdiction of the Tax Recovery Officer.

(3) Difficulties in selling shares of the private limited companies.

(4) Difficulties in actual sale of attached immovable properties and in getting bidders for the same.

(5) Administrative difficulties, such as lack of facilities for storage of attached goods, cash, etc., and in supporting staff

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : In the statement in reply to my question it is stated that guidelines are fixed for selecting cases for the summary assessment and disposal. I take it, that is done with a view to help the small taxpayers. May I know whether the Government is aware of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee's recommendations that in cases of this type there should be some uniform standard for selecting such cases for summary assessment and disposal, and that for the benefit of small taxpayers the Taxpayers' Assistance and Service Wing should be set up by the department ?

SHRI K. R GANESH . These recommendations are under consideration.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has said that nonrealisation of Tax arrears is largely due to non-exercise of powers conferred on recovery officers under the 2nd and 3rd schedule of the Act. If so, what steps are proposed to be taken to step up this realisation' of tax arrears

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Government is aware of the recommendations in this behalf. The question arose of the full utilisation of the powers given to the assessment officers also. The Commissioners themselves discussed this question. They have decided to use the power of searches and the power of prosecution to the maximum extent possible.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : (श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय के खड़े होने पर) मालूम होता है आपने क्वेश्चन लिस्ट नहीं देखी है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, एक तो इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि बहुत ज्यादा असेसमेंट करते हैं इसलिए असेसी को पेमेन्ट करने में दिक्कत होती है, और दूसरे स्टेटमेंट में यह है कि उन की सम्पति और सामान को अटैच करते है तो उस का जल्दी से कैसे डिसपोजल हो यह कठिनाई हो जाती है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इन सारी बातों का प्रबन्ध ठीक से और जल्दी से जल्दी हो जाये इस बारे में सरकार कोई कानून बनाने की बात सोच रही है ताकि इन्कम टैक्स जो बाकी है उस का ठीक से रियेलाइजेशन हो जाए, असेसमेंट ठीक से हो और सामान का ठीक से डिसपोजल हो जाए ?

SHRI K R. GANESH : These matters have been discussed. The Commissioners themselves disscussed these matters. As far as the question of the use of immovable property is concerned, there are practical difficulties. The Department is trying to find out how to solve the problems. One of the major problem is that in respect of the property attached for realisation of tax dues, it has become almost impossible or very difficult to find bidders for them Actually this matter is being given the serious consideration and we hope to find some solution for it

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . आयकर अधिकारी जो होते है इन के ऊपर बहुत सेंसे से नये नये अधिकारी आते है जो डिग्री प्राप्त करके सीधे आ जाते है, और जिन को 10, 15 साल का अनुभव होता है वे फिर भी छोटे अफसर ही रहते हैं, यह ईर्ष्या होती है कि एक नया आदमी अफसर बन कर आ गया है और हमारा अनुभव है सरकार उस का कोई लाभ नहीं लेती है इस लिए क्या इस बात का विचार रखा जाएगा कि

अक्सर बनाते समय जिन को अनुभव है ऐसे व्यक्तियों के ऊपर कोई नया व्यक्ति न थोपा जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह सवाल कहा से पैदा हो गया आप का ? आप इरेलीवेंट मत होइये । Don't be irrelevant,

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY For attached property there are no bidders This is what the Minister said Why cannot Government acquire the property ? I want to know why the Government itself cannot acquire the property

SHRI K R GANESH It is a suggestion for action

MR SPEAKER You always give a good suggestion for action Kindly ask question also sometimes

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY This is a question

MR SPEAKER Ask it in the form of a question

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY He said for the attached properties there are no bidders I am proposing why the Government should not taken the property by itself

MR SPEAKER That is it You yourself said that you are 'proposing' You are just proposing something That is a suggestion,

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY When there are no bidders the Government itself can take possession of the property for market value.

MR SPEAKER The hon, Member is proposing something

SHRI K R GANESH This is a suggestion for action and it will have to be considered in its constitutional framework

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Parliament has already passed a law

MR SPEAKER ; Now, Let the hon. Member kindly sit down. He says that he has noted the hon.Member's suggestion It is a suggestion for action

श्री मूलचंद डागा : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पुराने कर हैं उनको वसूल करने मे क्या क्या मुख्य कठिनाइयां हैं, इस पर कानफरेंस मे विचार किया गया ? और उसके लिए आप कौन सा नया लेजिस्लेशन लाना चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट मे दिया है। बडा लम्बा चौडा है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : कौन कौन सी कठिनाइया आपने अनुभव की हैं यह बताइये ? क्या सरकार की गलतियो पर ही आधारित है या जनता की गलती भी है ? कौन सी कठिनाइयां हैं, उन पर आप प्रकाश डालें, और उसके लिए कौन सा लजिस्लेशन लाना चाहते है ?

SHRI K R GANESH This problem was extensively gone into by the Direct Taxes Inquiry Committee The commissioners have also discussed this problem The question of collection of arrears is a continuing one, and I have given from time to time a statement before the House in this regard During the last four years, the realisation of arrear demand has increased For instance, in 1967 68, the realisation of arrear demand was Rs 152 crores in 1970-71 it was Rs, 159 61 crores, and during the last financial year, we have been able to collect more than about Rs 210 crores out of which Rs 70 corres have been collected in cash, while the rest have been adjustments here and there

श्री मूलचन्द डागा कठिनाइयां क्या है, उस का उत्तर तो दीजिये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय · कठिनाइयां क्या हैं, यह वह जानना चाहते हैं ।

श्री के० आर० गणेश : कठिनाइयां तो इतनी हैं भैया, यह कोई इम्तहान नही है । मैंने कहा कि डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने इस पर सोच-विचार किया है और सोच-विचार

करके बहुत सी सिफारिशात की हैं उन पर गौर किया जा रहा है और उसके मुताबिक फैसला लिया जाएगा। जो अभी फैसला लिया गया, जो कोशिश की गई उसको मैंने आपके सामने पेश कर दिया है :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने भैया कहा है उन को तसल्ली हो गयी है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मुझे तसल्ली नहीं हुई है।

Order for the Supply of Four Air-Conditioned Motor Launches for Gobind Sagar and Nagarj unasagar to Attract Tourists

*1008. SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have placed any order for the supply of four air-conditioned motor launches for Gobind Sagar and Nagarjunasagar to attract more tourists; and

(b) if so, the cost thereof and when they are likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TALI RISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a)Yes, sir Orders for the four launches,two each for Gobind Sagar and Nagarjunasagar have been placed with the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta.

(b) The total estimated cost of these launches is Rs. 24.96 lakhs. The launches are expected to be delivered between September-December 1972.

SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY : While appreciating the measures taken by the Ministry to make the best use of these four launches that would be placed in Gobindsagar and Nagarjunasagar in order to attract tourists, may I know whether it is the policy of Government that in order to make these tourist boats more and more attractive, they will take similar measures in other lakes also, and also whether in other places of tourist interest also, where there may not be any lakes but which may be places of toarist interest such as hill resorts and others, they will introduce tourist buses etc. ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : I do not know whether the hon. Memer wants us to put a boat in the hill resort...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Not boats but tourist buses.

MR SPEAKER : The main question is only about launches.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : This is the first of its type, and in course of time, other facilities will be created at other places.

MR SPEAKER : The hon.Member can come and see these boats, if he comes to Punjab.

Non-Stoppage of Dacca Bound International Flights at Dum Dum Airport

*1009. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether all Dacca-bound international fights have been directed not to stop at Dum Dum Airport but to fly from Delhi and Bombay straight to Dacca; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVAITION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I do not know whether the absence of international air traffic in Dum Dum is a *maya*. So many newspaper reports appear, in which they say that the international fights over Dum Dum have been diverted. If that is also a *maya*, I do not know, because the Minister has answered, "No" and "Does not arise,"

I want to put a direct question to the Minister : whether it is a fact that as many as six international flights have been diverted from Dum Dum and they now have

been directed to fly from Bombay or Delhi and, if so, what is the reason.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The hon Member, I am afraid, lives in a world of *maya* himself, because the question was whether all Daccabound international flights have been directed not to stop at Dum Dum I have said that no such directions have been given.

Secondly, there is no question of flights which used to go through Dum Dum having been diverted No such thing has happened Certainly international flights to Dacca usually operate on a longer lap, compared to Calcutte, Dacca is a small lap Air India operates from Bombay and Delhi directlyto Dacca, and the Calcutta-Dacca sector is operated by Indian Airlines, The international airlires are free to do whatever they like to do under their bilateral agreemen tswith our country and with Bangladesh

SHRI SAMAR GUHA May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a piece of news item which appeared two or three days ago in the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* as also in *Jugantar* in which the West Bengal Minister, Mr Tarun Kanti Ghosh, is reported to have made a statement that he made a direct appeal to a few international airlines—

Mr SPEAKER Ask a simple question, for a factual information Do not try to make it long.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA It is a question of Calcutta, which has been relegated to a second rate status Now, the Minister had earnestly requested some of the international airlires to have a stop over at Dum Dum and they were willing to do so provided the Government Permitted it, If it is so what is the reaction of the Government, and as a result of the diversion of so many domestic flights, may I know whether tourism in respect of Calcutta is being affected ?

Dr. KARAN SINGH , I am not aware of what appeal Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh has made, and if he has made an eloquent appeal and the airlines had paid heed to that appeal and decided to include Calcutta, I would be delighted But I must make one thing clear I have said this on several occasions before that international air services operate on bilateral agreements between the two countries concerned It is not possible for us to force an international airline to operate on any specified Point. They do that on commercial considerations. In the same way, Air India operates on broad commercial considerarions We are disturbed at the fact that there has been atendency on the part of some foreign airlines to move away from Calcutta, into the reasons for which at the moment I do not wish to enter But I think about the reasons perhaps everybody can make his own judgment However, with the liberation of Bangladesh, and the improvement in the law and order situation in Calcutta, I am hopeful that this adverse trend will be reversed But naturally it will take some before we are able to come back to the old position As far as this Ministry if concerned, we will do everything in our Power to try and encourage people to operate at Calcutta

Ceiling on Dividends

*1010 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to impose ceiling on dividends, and

(b) if so the salient features there of ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) (a) No Sir but some proposals for regulation of dividends are under consideration

(b) The proposals relate to the use of reserves for declaing dividends,

SHRI G Y KRISHNAN May I know at what rate this regulation is being implemented and is it a fact that the business concerns also will come under this ceiling limit ?

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : As a matter of fact, this matter is to be dealt with by the Department of Company Affairs I think they are contemplating action under the Act The suggestion we

have made about this regulation is for a formula to be incorporated in the rules which we have suggested to the Department Company Affairs. Reserves will be drawn upon only for the purpose of maintaining the quantum of dividend at the average of the preceding five year or ten per cent of the paid-up capital; and naturally that will be considered by the Company affairs department.

Scheme to Promote Travel Within Asian Countries

*1011. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out any scheme to promote travel within the Asian countries;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any concession will be allowed by Air India to implement the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):(a) and (b). Government welcomes proposals for tours within the Asian region, A number of such tours are sponsered by various travel agencies.

(c) Air-India already has a number of reduced promotional fares for generating tourist traffic between India and countries in Asia. Air India is constantly reviewing these fares generating additional tourist traffic.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि किराए कम कर दिये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने कम किये गये हैं ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Concession to the tune of 46 per cent and less than that of course-in given to groups.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सेवाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम जो सेवा इस समय एशिाई देशों के लिए प्रस्तुत करते हैं वह एक साल में घटी है या बढ़ी है ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : एक साल का समय तो काफी नहीं है, लेकिन चिन्ह यह है कि संख्या और अधिक बढ़ जायेगी ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : आपने जो 40 परसेंट रेट घटाने की बात कही है वह किन किन देशों के लिये कही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन देशों में सेवायें हैं उन्हीं के लिए हो सकती हैं ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : अलग-अलग देशों के लिए अलग अलग परसेंटेज है। जो जापान से आते है उनके लिए 46 परसेंट है, जो फीजी से आते है उनके लिए 37 परसेंट है, जो मनीला से आते हैं उनके लिये 30 परसेन्ट है।

Japan 46 per cent; Fiji 37 per cent. Manila 30 percent; it depends upon the groups, the distances and the countries from which they come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Have they in mind any arrangement for travel and tourism for low income group people coming from Asian countries ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : It is after all air traffic. I do not know what the hon. Member means by low-income group; we want to encourage tourism and for this purpose only there has been a reduction in air fares and promotional air fares.

बिड़ला फर्मों पर अधिकार की बकाया राशि

*1014. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) बिड़ला फर्मों पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त राशि कब से बकाया है सरकार इस राशि को वसूल करने में क्यों असफल रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b), The information regarding the amount of income-tax arrears outstanding as on 31st March, 1972 together with reasons why they are outstanding is given in respect of 59 companies of Birla Group in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT—3058/72] Further, the information as to since when these are outstanding and information as regards other companies being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी प्रश्न बिल्कुल स्पष्ट था कि "उपरोक्त राशि कब से बकाया है और सरकार इस राशि को वसूल करने मे क्यो असफल रही है।" स्टेटमेंट यह है कि "अरबो रुपया बकाया बिडला कम्पनी पर है।" किसी किसी जवाब मे लिखा गया है कि "केस चल रहा है","अपील हो गई है", बकाया वसूल करने के लिये नोटिस दिये है" मै सरकार स जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि इस प्रश्न की सूचना बहुत पहल दी गई थी तब तारीख इकट्ठा करन मे क्या कठिनाई हुई ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि अरबो रुपया वसूल करने के लिये कोर्ट मे जो केस चल रहे हैं उन पर भारत सरकार को कुल कितना खर्च करना पडा है और सरकार कौन सा कानून, नियम अथवा कडाई अख्यार कर रही है जिस से सारा बाकी रुपया वसूल हो सके ?

SHRI K R GANESH I would submit that this one question is equal to 151 questions I am submitting this because according to the Monopolies Enquiry Commission report, the Birla group constituted at the time when it gave its report, about 151 companies I think there would have been later additions.

MR. SPEAKER · You better ask him which company he means

SHRI K R GANESH It is rather difficult This is a Birla question and I would not like hon members to go with the idea that we are hiding any facts But an enormous work is involved in collecting information about 151 companies We had ready-made information about 59 companies which we have given The hon member had not gone into the reasons as to why the arears are there He says many of these things are pending in courts. Government cannot do anything when the matter is present is looked up in litigation Government is trying to see that the litigations are resolved as early as possible But there is procedure which has to be followed Apart from these 59 companies, later on we have collected information about 9 more companies In the case of these 68 companies most of the arrears are either due to pending stay orders or pending rectification or pending demand adjustments

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं ने स्पष्ट जानना चाहा था कि यह जो अपीले वगैरह चल रही हैं इन मे भारत सरकार को कुल कितना रुपया गवाना पडा है और कितने केसिस है जो चल रहे है और उनके कितने समय तक चलते रहने की सम्भावना है ? क्या आप ऐसे कदम उठा रहे है जिससे जल्दी उनके फैसले हो सके ?

मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि कुछ अधिकारी जानबूझ कर केस डाल देते है और उन से कुछ समझौता पीछे कर लेते हैं ?

SHRI K R GANESH , The allegation that some officers are in collusion is totally false It is not the officers or the department which takes these cases to court or tribunals It is the assessee who takes it Sir, the idea has gone round that in the case of these big assessees the department is not making any effort to collect the arrears from them. I have given this information during a half-hour discussion, viz., as on August 1971, in West Bengal charge alone, where most of the Birla firms are located, the demand raised on account of income-tax super profit tax, sales tax, wealth tax and gift tax and the penalties amounted to Rs 30 crores, out of which is 26 crores had been collected. Regarding the balance of Rs. 4 crores, the cases are locked up in various litigations So, in spite of the dificulties the department is facing as a result of the

law as it exists today, we have collected in August 1971 Rs. 26 crores. Therefore, this idea that in regard to big assessees the department is not doing anything is disproved by this staggering figure.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितना खर्च हुआ है, इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूं । मुझे भरोसा था कि आप जवाब दिलवायेंगे, इस लिये मैं चुपचाप बैठा हुआ था । कितना रुपया इन केसिस में व्यय करना पड़ा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ पर भरोसा ज्यादा न रखा करें, उन पर रखा करें ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : सरक्षण तो आप ही दे सकते है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करोडो रुपये का भरोसा मैं दूं?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is seen from item No. 8 of the statement, relating to Birla Brothers, that the arears outstanding is Rs. 6,67,000. The remarks are "Partly stayed. Balance pending for verification" Then, against Central India Industries Ltd. the amount outstanding is Rs. 23,62,000. The remarks are "Demand under section 104 disputed in appeals and stayed." Against Gwalior Rayon & Silk Mfg. (Wvg) Co. Ltd. the amount is Rs. 32,26,781 and the remarks are "The demand has been stayed by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and demand for Rs. 12,000 and odd for assessment year 1969 70 has not fallen due yet." Before granting tha stay, has any security been taken from these firms ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The security was taken at the time of the elections.

SHRI K.R. GANESH : These demands were stayed by various judicial authorities.

SHRI S.M BANERJEE : In the case of Gwalior Rayon & Silk Mfg Co. Ltd. the demand has been stayed by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner; not by the court; unless you consider this Assistant Commissioner a departmental judicial body. Was any security taken in this case ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : Firstly, he is a quasi-judicial authority. If the hon. Member wants to know what is the position today...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Was any security taken ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The question that he has asked is quite correct.

MR. SPEAKER : He is quoting from the statement you have given.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am attacking the basic problem. As far as Birlas are concerned .. *(interruptions)*

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Was security demanded by the government ? The Minister is avoiding to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : He is attending to the basic problem.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Basic problems cannot be discussed during the question hour. , Only information can be elicited during the question hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't want to stand between the Minister and the Member.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The immediate answer to his question will be that securities are taken from parties who are financially weak. Here is an industrial house from which we have collected Rs 26 crores, an industrial house which between 1969 and today has made an addition of nearly Rs. 14 crores. Therefore, I want to dispel any idea that nothing is being done by us.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : क्या सरकार ऐसे आदेश देने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि आयकर के मुकदमे एक निश्चित अवधि में समाप्त हो जाया करें, यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : It is rather difficult for me to give an anwer to that. Anyway, the Law Commision is going into all these matters of economic and social crimes. They have made certain recommendations which are before the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is it the policy of the Government not to ask

for security for arrears of income-tax from big business houses ?

SHRI K R. GANESH : I think, I answered that question. It is not a question of big business houses. It is a question of our own security. That is all. I have answered that broadly. (*Interruptions*) That is your political presumption.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is he saying ? Your arguments are far from correct. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : order, Order. I pass on to the next Question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : That remark made by the hon Minister should be expunged. What authority has he got to say that ? That is casting an aspersion (*interrputions*)

MR. SPEAKER : All I say is, sometimes, certain remarks which are off the rep'y or the question should be avoided because that takes a lot of time by raising counter-controversies. I will see to it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why is everything, all and sundry, being expunged from the record ? If a person says something, he must be able to take the responsibility for it Let future generations judge it for themselves.

MR. SPEAKER : You are the first gentleman to be guided by it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, the question put by the hon. Member was a very short one. But still he did not get a reply. The question was whether the Government demand security. That is very simple question. He could have said no.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly have the courtesy to get my permission also when you get up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I seek your permission to ask a question or to get a clarification. What he has said is very confusing and contradictory. He has said that in the case of Birlas who are supposed to be financially very strong, they need not ask for security. That is to say, those who are big buisness houses will not be asked to pay security.

MR. SPEAKER : These are your observations, not a question. He has given you the information. That is all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I continue to seek your permission.

MR. SPEAKER : What you say is not a question,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He said, "That is your political presumption."

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I had to intervene.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let me get a clarification, with your permission, Sir. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us that the provision f asking for security for income-tax arrears will be only applied to persons who belong to the weaker sections of the society financially ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, unnecessarily a small question has been magnified. It is, really speaking, at the discretion of the Income-Tax Officer to make a judgment whether the amount concerned is safe or unsafe. The provision is there. Supposing, in the case of a big house, there is no danger of losing that much amount. Ultimately because they are big people, possibly, they may not use that provision. But it does not mean that they will not ask for any security as such. I do not know why unnecessarily a subjective element is being brought into the question. We are trying to analyse this thing in an objective manner. This is how we have to look at it.

Grant of Advances to Jute Mills

*1015. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, after nationalisation of the banks, there has been any change in the previous system of granting advances to Jute Mills for purchases of raw jute;

(b) if so, the main features of the new system;

(c) Whether a Study Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India had reported in January, 1970 that the mills were delaying payment of Jute supply Bills, leading to double finance and over invoicing in the matter of raw jute purchases; and

(d) whether in pursuance of the said report, any action has been taken to plug the loopholes in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a): to (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Double financing was facilitated by the trade practices prevalent in jute industry in the past. The Indian Banks' Association introduced a system in April 1968 which recommended the issue of usance bills in respect of supply of raw jute to the mills stipulating that such bills will be discounted only when they are backed by letters of credit.

As these recommendations were not strictly followed by the jute industry or trade, a Study Group was set up by the Reserve Bank of India in 1969 to go into the problems of short-term credit of the jute industry. The Study Group submitted its report endorsing the system of discounting usance bills backed by letters of credit and suggested that the concerned banks should continually review the drawing power of the mills and further recommended that only the bank which handles the main cash credit account of the mill should issue the letters of credit. It also recommended that while opening letters of credit on behalf of the mills in favour of the suppliers, the banks may stipulate that the suppliers should intimate the financing banks through the banks initiating usance bills about the despatch of goods to the mills concerned.

Apart from the recommendations of the Study Group, after nationalisation, particular attention is being paid by public sector banks, as a matter of policy to the enduse of the bank finance. Proper scrutiny and appraisal of the needs of working capital of the mills is made to ensure that only legitimate requirements for production and distribution are met. The Reserve Bank of India in their circular has advised major banks financing jute textile mills to encourage the use of the practice of usance bills backed by letters of credit which in turn would enable the commercial banks to take advantage of the new bills re-discounting scheme. The scrutiny of the requirements of the mills are perio dically reviewed, This is intended to eliminate, to the extent possible, double financing through the traditional trade practices.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would refer to the recommendations made by the Study Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India, and I would like to know from him whether it is not a fact that the main recommendation made was that banks should not advance short term credit to the jute mills before the supply bills for raw jute have been accepted by the drawee jute mills on the usance basis, and whether it is not a fact that, even after this recommendation many banks are advancing upto one hundred per cent even before the jute supply bills have been accepted by the drawee jute mills. If so, what steps Government are going to take to plug what is an importance source of black money ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : First of all, in order to understand the problem, let us see what exactly were the recommendations made. The recommendations of the Study Group were in three directions. Firstly, the bank which handled the cash credit account should give letters of credit; otherwise, there could not be proper checking on the correlation. Secondly, the suppliers, through their banks, should give to the bankers of the mills regular information about despatch of goods. Third'y, the concerned bank should continually review the drawing powers so as to exclude the value of stocks by mills received under letters of credit system Without this, there would be no correlation between the financing on letters of credit and financing against hypothecation of stocks of raw jute.

These are, really speaking, the main recommendations, and, I think, they have been accepted by the banking association and they are being implemented,

The hon. Member wants an assurance from me whether this will completely eliminate the possibility of double financing. I am not in a position, honestly, to say 'yes', because it might, to a certain extent, be possible. But I have no doubt that we will have to be much more vigilant about this position.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is the Minister aware of the fact that, quite recently, one of the biggest, if not the biggest, jute mills in West Bengal was given advances for purchase of raw jute, which money was used by the proprietors through some benamdar to purchase more shares in that very company—no question of buying abroad.—and that money was used in order to expand the activities of that mill ? Is he aware of this case, is he aware of the fact that there is no check on this kind of thing and the end use of bank finance for this purpose is not being ensured and the machinery needs considerable tightening up, but no steps are being taken ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN No, sir ; I am not aware of this particular case, but I quite concede the possibility of this happening Ultimately the main consideration for the Reserve Bank or the bank concerned is to see what exactly is the end use of the money That, really speaking, is the major thing that has to be taken care of For that matter, in the case of bigger amounts, certain proformae have been laid down I have explained the whole procedure many times on the floor of the House that, about any credit demand advance demand, above Rs, 25 lakhs, many questions are asked which ultimately try to guarantee the possibility against the misuse of the funds concerned Even then, it is quite possible that some people may have done it. If the hon Member gives any specific case, certainly I will look into the matter

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Why should the advance not be withdrawn ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN , You certainly want the jute trade to continue. My difficulty is that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Government is going to take over the whole thing; this was said a few days ago.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I hope they do. As long as they have not taken over, we have to see that the jute trade continues and the export of jute which is rather a very essential feature of our economy has to be taken into account. The banking system has one thing to do. They have certainly to achieve certain objective, but at the same time they have to accept certain realities in the transitional period. It just cannot act in a way so that it can completely break down the whole banking system That is my difficulty. If the hon. Member gives me specific cases, not now, but later on, I will look into them.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He should name it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If he gives now I don't mind It is his discretion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : While formulating policies on the issues under reference at the moment, do they take commodity handling as one sector and industry as the other one, although they are all tied together ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is the main question he has asked This is the main thing which we have dealt with.

Equity shares of Associated Cement Company

*1016, SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) the total number of equity shares of Associated Cement Company ,

(b) the names of shareholders of the Associated Cement Company holding more than 7 per cent of equity shares and the number of shares held by each of them; and

(c) the details of the inter-company loans and advances by the concerns under the control of the Associated Cement Company ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI BADABRATA BARUA) : (a) According to the Balance Sheet of Associated Cement Companies Ltd. as on 31-7-1971, the total number of equity shares subscribed were 28,48,386 of Rs. 100/- each.

(b) As per the application dated the 12th September, 1970 of the company for registration under Sector 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act., Life Insurance Corporation of India was the only shareholder which with 3,90,782 equity shares had a holding of more than 7 per cent of the total equity shares of the company.

(c) According to the information concerning inter-company loans available in the balance sheets, one company in the A.C.C. Group viz, A.C.C. Vickers-Babcock Ltd., had given loans and advances amounting to Rs. 27.31 lakhs as on the 31st March, 1971 to its wholly-owned subsidiary, viz., Babcock & Wilcox of India Ltd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Have they any machinery for fact finding other than what is shown by these companies in balance sheets ? Have any serious allegations been brought to Government's notice by many shareholders of the companies that there have been serious malpractices and misuse of power by directors and their relatives ? If so, what action is taken so far ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The balance sheet itself has to be supplied under the Company Law and the balance sheet contains all the facts that are required. If anything is wrong, we can proceed against the company. About the other question, I cannot say at present, but our impression is that this company is a well managed company. It is not as if the directors are mismanaging the company. It has been earning 12 per cent profit for the last 2 years. Its shareholding is widely held and no particular set of directors are holding over 5 per cent shares of the company. Major shareholding does not belong to any of the bigger houses.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Memorandum was given by the Shareholders to the Government. They have specified certain allegations against the company. Have they received that ? If so, what action was taken ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I will look into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It came some months ago. Very serious charges of malpractices were given. Will you kindly look into the matter ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : We will look into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Thank you.

Ceiling on expenditure by individual and by a Family

*1018. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to fix a ceiling on expenditure by an individual and by a family ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Since we are going to fix a ceiling on property and a ceiling on urban income, why should we not fix a ceiling on the expenditure by an individual and by a family also ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action arising out of the reply 'No, Sir' and 'Does not arise'.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : What are the reasons for not fixing a ceiling on expenditure ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : We have not become communist enough. Communism is failing in this country and that is why it is not being imposed.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry that this does not arise out of the main question.

श्री झारखंडे राय : वित्त मंत्री जी बताएंगे, क्या यह बात सही है कि इस तरह का विचार किसी स्टेज पर कैबिनेट में हुआ था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैबिनेट की बातें आप को कैसे बता दें।

श्री झारखंडे राय : सरकार में किसी स्तर पर यह विचार हुआ था कि और इसे अव्यावहारिक समझ कर छोड़ दिया गया, क्या यह बात सही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन्होंने पूछा था और उसके जवाब में उन्होंने नहीं कह दिया।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Since I do not want to be misunderstood in regard to my answer 'No. Sir' and 'Does not arise', may I answer this question ? This answer does not mean that we are not keen to see that ostentatious expenditure is controlled. In fact, our tax and non-tax policies are ultimately aiming at that. But the expenditure tax as such or any ceiling on income is rather a very difficult concept to be put into practice. So, we shall have to use some different instrumentalities to bring about the results, and I think we are doing it. I do not want to be misunderstood about Government policy in this matter. We are interested, and really speaking, this is one of the basic objectives of our economic development.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Start with the Ministers first and then with Members of Parliament.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN ; My hon.friend is on the way.

Overdrafts by States

*1020. SHRI D.D. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of unauthorised overdrafts taken by each of the State Governments as on the 30th April, 1972;

(b) whether Government have taken over these overdrafts and the amounts are now treated as loans from the Central Government to the respective State Governments; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions of such loans and the rate of interest charged to the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating the States' overdrafts on the 29th April 1972 is laid on the Table of the House.

The Government of India have cleared the overdrafts of the States partly by giving ways and means advances and partly by making advance releases of the States' share in Central taxes and plan assistance due to them in 1972-73. The ways and means advances are repayable within the current financial year and carry interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Statement

	Overdrafts of State Governments on the 29th April 1972*
	Rs. Crores
Andhra Pradesh	92.61
Assam	45.49
Bihar	49.47
Haryana	36.24
Himachal Pradesh	2.91
Kerala	57.76
Maharashtra	26.29
Mysore	71.49
Rajasthan	99.60
Tamil Nadu	68.31
Uttar Pradesh	44.45
West Bengal	47.30
	641.92

*Note : 30th April, 1972 was a Sunday. Accordingly the figures relate to close of business on 29th April.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : In how many years do we expect to recover the total advances made and what is the difference between the rate at which we get the loans and the rate at which we are giving the loans ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The general totality of the overdrafts is something which I have already indicated in the statement. The total amount as on 29th April, 1972 comes to Rs. 641.92 crores and these advances are supposed to be repaid in one financial year, and the rate of interest if 4.25 per cent.

SHRI D D. DESAI : Overdrafts have been taken over as loans now, and if the loans are now treated as payment received in full for the overdrafts, then during what period would the loans be recoverd ? As between the loans that Government are taking and the loans that Government are giving, there would be loss of revenue or loss of certain funds. That what I wanted to know.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not think that the hon Member has understood the mechanism of this repayment. Loans, other loans and their repayment is a separate question; that will have have to be considered separately. This is a question about the repayment of the overdrafts because overdraft was some sort of mechanism that was being used by the States to meet their in-built defects in the budgets in the budget system as such.

SHRI PILOO MODY : By the prodigal States.

SHRI YFSHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The difficulties can arise in one of two ways On· is due to temporary difficulties in the balances, and the second is a permanent sort of imbalance between the expenditure commitments and the availability or resources which are inbuilt in the budget system as such. These are really speaking the reasons of the causes for the overdraft. That has to be understood first. In order to help the States, to get out of the difficulty, we are trying to find out certain ways, because are these some of the unauthorised advances. These unauthorised advances have to be repaid. They have to be repaid by three means. One is by giving other advances by way of Plan assistance Another way is by giving them advance payment of the tax devolution. These are some of the things which are due to the States which should have been paid in the course of the year and for which we are making advance payments.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal to set up Gliding Training Centre at Jaipur Aarodrome (Rajasthan)

*1003. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up Gliding Training Centre at Jaipur Aerodrome in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, when the Centre will start functioning; and

(c) the number of Gliding Crafts to be made available to the Centre for training purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is already a Gliding Wing of the Rajasthan Flying Club in existence at Jaipur.

(c) The Rajasthan Flying Club has already got four gliders.

Loans Advanced by the Nationalised Banks in Gujarat for the Development of Small Scale Industries

*1004. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks for the development of small scale industries in Gujarat during 1970 and 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Data regarding to the nationalised banks' advances to small scale industries in Gujarat State as on the last Friday of December, 1970 and 1971 are furnished below :—

(Amont in lakhs of rupees)

December, 1970		December, 1972*	
No. of accounts	Balance Outstanding	No of accounts	Balance Outstanding
8560	2961 20	8621	2983.88

Non-Utilization of International Air Terminal Building at Dum Dum Airport

*1005 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the non-utilization of International Air Terminal Building at Dum Dum Airport, and

(b) whether the Head Office of the International Airport Authority is proposed to be set up in that building ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH). (a) Government are aware that the new International Terminal Building at Calcutta Airport is not yet fully utilized

(b) No, Sir

अनाज पर ऋण देने सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध

*1006. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने अनाज तेल और रुई पर ऋण देने सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्धों में काफी ढिलाई कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इसका बाजार मूल्यों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक मूल्यों की प्रवृत्तियों और पूर्ति की स्थिति को देखते हुए समय समय पर ऋणों पर चयनात्मक आधार पर नियंत्रण करता है। पूर्ति तथा मूल्यों की स्थिति की समीक्षा करने के बाद, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में, खाद्यान्नों, कपास, रूई, तेलहनों, (वनस्पती सहित) वनस्पति तेलों के लिए दिए जाने वाले बैंक अग्रिमों से सबन्धित नियन्त्रणों के उपबन्धों में कुछ रियायतें दी हैं। इन रियायतों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। चयनात्मक आधार पर ऋण नियन्त्रणों को क्रियान्वित करते समय, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करता है कि उद्योग और व्यापार की उत्पादन तथा विवरण की वास्तविक जरूरतें पूरी हो जाए और उसी के साथ-साथ संग्रह करने तथा सट्टेबाजी की प्रवृत्ति को भी रोका जा सके। इन नियन्त्रणों को मूल्य-स्तर में युक्तियुक्त स्थिरता लाने के लिए लागू किया जाता है।

विवरण

खाद्यान्न : इस वर्ष अन्न का पहले से ज्यादा उत्पादन होने के कारण, बैंकों को अनुमति दे दी गई है कि वे पिछले वर्ष के अग्रिमों के स्तर के मुकाबले अन्न के आधार परदिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों में (मार्च-अप्रैल 1972 से शुरू करके) 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर सकते हैं। इस अतिरिक्त ऋण को बैंक प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अपनी शाखाओं के लिए निर्धारित कर सकते हैं, जो उन क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं, जहां पर उत्पादन तथा उसके फलस्वरूप ऋण की आवश्यकता में भी हाल में वृद्धि हुई है। किन्तु बैंकों को सलाह दी गयी है कि वे दालों के आधार पर दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों के मामले में सावधानी और निग्रह

* Figures are provisional.

से काम लें, क्योंकि दालो का उत्पादन और उनकी पूर्ति की स्थिति अब तक भी सुखद नही है।

2. **रुई और कपास** उस अवधि मे वृद्धि होने के साथ-साथ, जिस तक कारखाने वस्त्र आयुक्त की अनुमति के अनुसार कपास के भण्डार रख सकते है, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कपडे के कारखानो द्वारा इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली कपास के स्टाक के सम्बन्ध मे मौजूदा विशिष्ट अवधियो मे जिनके सम्बन्ध मे बैंक द्वारा न्यूनतम मार्जिन निर्धारित किए जाते है हर मामले मे चार सप्ताह की वृद्धि कर दी है। इसके अलावा, कपडे के कारखानो से भिन्न पार्टियो को सहायता देने की दृष्टि से, पहली अक्टूबर 1971 मे प्राप्त कपास और रुई के स्टाक के सम्बन्ध मे, इन पार्टियो को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमो के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम मार्जिन मे 10 प्रतिशत कमी कर दी गयी है।

कपास की नयी किस्मो के उत्पादन को बढावा देने की दृष्टि से, 25 प्रतिशत की निचले न्यूनतम मार्जिन से सम्बन्धित रियायतो तथा अधिकतम नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धी छूट, कपास की कुछ और नई और—अथवा लम्बे रेशे की कपास की कुछ किस्मो अर्थात हम्पी, वरलक्ष्मी, मालक्षारी, नर्मदा ए-51/9, खडवा तथा बदनावर 1 के सम्बन्ध मे भी लागू कर दी गयी है।

(3) **तेलहन/तेल** : पश्चिम बगाल और बिहार के राज्यो को छोडकर अन्य राज्यो के तेल कारखानों को प्रत्येक कारखाने मे दो मास तक खपत के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा मे तोरिया। सरसो के आधार पर दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमो के न्यूनतम मार्जिन को 60 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 40 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।

4. **भाण्डागार रसीदें** : केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यीय भाण्डागार निगमो द्वारा दी जाने वाली भाण्डागार सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा दिए जाने की दृष्टि से अन्य नियन्त्रित वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध मे भी (जैसे अन्न के सम्बन्ध में) इस प्रकार के निगमों द्वारा जारी की गई भाण्डागार रसीदो के आधार पर उनके द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमो के सम्बन्ध में बैंकों द्वारा रखे जाने वाले न्यूनतम मार्जिन में भी 10 प्रतिशत की कमी की अनुमति दे दी गयी है। सभी नियन्त्रित वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध मे, इस प्रकार की भाण्डागार रसीदो के आधार पर प्रति ऋणकर्ता 25000 रुपये तक दिए जाने वाले बैंक अग्रिमो को अधिकतम सीमा के नियन्त्रण से भी मुक्त कर दिया गया है।

(5) **सीमावर्ती जिलों में छूट** : अन्न, तेलहन, वनस्पति तेलो (वनास्पति सहित), कपास और रुई और चीनी तथा गुड़, और खडसारी के आधार पर दिये जाने वाले बैंक अग्रिमो की नियन्त्रण से मुक्ति की जो अवधि सीमा-वर्ती तथा उनके पास के जिलो के लिए अप्रैल, 1972 तक बढा दी गयी थी उसे और आगे अक्टूबर 1972 के अन्त तक बढा दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा यह भी फैसला किया गया है कि बैंक कपडा मिलो तथा व्यापारियो को, गुणावगुणो के आधार पर ऋण की और अधिक सुविधाए और तीन महीने तक के लिए अर्थात् जुलाई 1972 के अन्त तक के लिए दे सकते है।

Impact of Different Rates of Sales-tax on Inter State Trade

*1012. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the wide variations in the rates of Sales-tax in different States;

(b) whether any study has been made to find out the effect of such variations on inter-state trade, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Levy of tax on sales of purchases of goods (other then newspapers) taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation *Vide* Entry 54 in list II of the VII Schedule of the Constitution The question of undertaking any special study by the Central Government in this respect does not, therefore, arise, However the question of bringing about uniformity, in the matter of levy of sales tax in States included in a Zone, to the extent possible, is discussed in meetings of Regional Councils for sales tax set up under Article 263 of the Constitution

The tax on inter State sales is regulated under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, which subject to some minor exceptions, provides for a unifrom rate of 3% on goods sold to registered dealers

भारत को अशोधित तेल बेचने की ईराक की पेशकश

*1013 श्री हरी सिंह
श्री राजा कुलकर्णी

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ईराक सरकार ने भारत सरकार को अशोधित तल बेचने की कोई पेशकश की है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं,

(ग) क्या ईराक द्वारा बताया गया मूल्य उसी किस्म के अशोधित तेल के लिए विदेशी तेल कम्पनियो द्वारा लिए जाने वाले मूल्य की तुलना मे कम है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो मूल्यो मे कितना अन्तर है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री एच॰आर॰ गोखले) (क) जी हा।

(ख) से (घ) विस्तृत निबन्धनो एव प्रतिबन्धनो (शर्तों) के सम्बन्ध मे अभी बातचीत जारी है। इन ब्योरो को बताना जनहित मे नही होगा।

Schemes Aided by Agricultural Refinance Corporation

*1017 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he discussed the scheme aided by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for the development of backward regions with the Agricultural Production Commissioners of backwa d States, and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the decisions taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YLSHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A conference of Agricultural Product on Commissioners of the States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir Uttar Pradesh, M P , Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajsthan and West Bengal, along with the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agricultural Finance Corporation and Ministry of Agriculture, was convened on the 14th of September 1971 to discuss reasons for the noticeable imbalance in availing the assistance of the Agricultu al Refinance Corporation by the States The position with regard to sponsoring and implementation of these schemes in these States an in June 1971 was reviwed It was observed that lack of adequate infra-structure facilities, particularly Ground Water Organisation, weak cooperative structure, insufficient inter-departmental coordination were mainly responsible for the poor progress in the formulation and implementation of these schemes The decisions that emerged at this meeting were that the concerned States should strengthen their Ground Water Organisation, make for more effective coordination between the project authorties, State Electricity Board and financing agencies expedite steps for initiating legislation where necessary, in the light of the recommendationns of the Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on agricultural

lending by commercial banks, prepare schemes for financing small farmers both in and outside in Small Farmers Development Agencies, associating the lead banks, and draw up appropriate plans for rehabilitation of weak cooperative institutions

Techno-Economic Survey by Soviet Experts for Exploration of Petroleum in India

*1019 SHRI R R SINGH DEO Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the broad outlines of the techno-economic survey by experts of the Soviet Union and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission regarding tapping of oil in India,

(b) whether any long-range plan is being initiated on the basis of the survey, and

(c) the anticipated quantity of oil likely to be tapped as a result of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c) The Techno-Economic Survey Report mentioned two alternative variants for action The first variant, which recommended a more intensive programme and which has since been accepted by Government envisages a target of establishing additonal recoverable reserves of 64 million tonnes of crude oil and development of annual production capacity of 8 million tonnes of crude oil by the end of the first 5 year period Under the second variant, which has not been accepted, the corresponding increase in oil reserves would have been only 30 8 million tonnes and an annual production capacity of 6 8 million tonnes While the first variant stipulates drilling of 31 million metres the second variant envisages drilling of only 0 9 million metres, The Report also suggested a prospective Plan for the second 5-year period and under Variant I of that Plan, the annual production at the end of this subsequent period would be at the rate of 13 million tonnes, while under Variant, II it would have been 7 million tonnes.

While accepting the first Variant, it has been decided by Government that the first 5-year period would begin from 1973 O N G C have been directed to draw up a detailed operational Plan on the basis of this variant for the ensuing five years and to work out the various requirements and implications, financial or otherwise.

Joint Stock Cmpanies in Bihar

7490 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Joint Stock Companies functioning in Bihar, District-wise, at the end of the years 1969-70. 1970-71 and 1971-72, and

(b) the amount of paid-up capital of the Joint Stock Companies at the end of these years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) The number of companies at work and their paid-up capital as at the close of years 1969-70. 1970-71 and 1970-72 (as on 31 12 1971) in the State of Bihar were as under —

At the close of	No of Companies	Paid-up Capital (Rs in Crores)
1969-70	398	798 5
1970-71	522	817 1
1971-72 (as on 31 12 71)	442	821 6

The district-wise number of companies at work during these years is given in the Statement annexd

Statement

Sl. No	Name of the District	Companies (limited by shares) at work 1969 70	1970 71	1971-72 (upto 31 12 71)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bhagalpur	5	5	5
2.	Champaran	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Darbhanga	24	24	25
4.	Dhanabad	31	37	42
5.	Gaya	19	19	19
6.	Hazari Bagh	28	39	28
7.	Monghyr	5	5	5
8.	Myzaffarpur	14	14	14
9.	Palamau	3	3	2
10	Patna	166	180	150
11.	Purea	4	4	4
12.	Ranchi	24	27	29
13	Saharsa	—	—	—
14.	Santhal Parganas (S P)	11	11	12
15	Saran	4	3	4
16	Shahabad	27	26	28
17	Singhbhum	31	33	33
	TOTAL ·	398	422	442

Pakistan Arms captured by Indian Forces during last Co flict

7481 SHRI MARTAND SINGH · Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state .

(a) the quantity of military equipment captured during recent War with Pakistan and the names of the countries who had supplied it to Pakistan,

(b) whether Indian G vernment have lodged any protest with those countries against the use of such arms, and

(c) if so, the reaction of those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHR JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c). Full details are not readily available. The military hardware captured during the recent War with Pakistan is being identified inspected and classified

However, from a preliminary examination, it is seen that the weapons and equipment mainly originated from USA and China This House is aware that these countries have been supplying military hardware to Pakistan Our views and feelings in this regard are well known to these countries This House has been informed on a number of occasions in the past about the protest lodged with the United States Government feel that no useful purpose will be served by reiterating our views or lodging fresh protests in respect of captured equipment.

Representation from Naval Armament Depot Employees' Union Alweye (Kerala)

7482. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Naval Armament Depot Employees' Union, Alweye, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A representation dated 18-3-1972 was received from the Union. The points raised in the representation with their present position are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

Points raised	Position
1. The employees of the Naval Armament Depot, Alweye should be exempted from Professional Tax under the Kerala Panchayat Act.	It has not been found possible to the accede to the request of the Union.
2. Ayurvedic treatment should be equated with the Allopathic treatment for the purposes of reimbursement under Civil Services (Medical Attendance) Rules.	The matter is under examination of the Government.
3. The Union should be allowed to collect monthly membership fee from the employees on pay day and have facilities for display of Union circulars etc.	The Union has been permitted to collect subscription during off hours at the time of lunch break or after working hours. According to existing instructions they are allowed to display circulars etc. of a general nature on the Notice Board of the establishment.
4. The employees of the Depot should be granted House Rent Allowance.	The matter is being examined.
5. The employees of the Depot should be granted danger allowance in view of the hazardous nature of their work.	At present an allowance of Rs. 3/- per month is admissible to unskilled workers engaged in dangerous and abnoxious duties. Recommendations have since been made to the Third Pay Commission for the enhancement of this allowance.

Requirement and Consumption of Polyester Filament Yarn

7483. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the assessed requirement of Polyester Filament Yarn during the next five years and the average annual consumption in the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Demand for this commodity at at the end of the Fourth Plan period, according to estimates made in the Development Council for Man-made Fibres, has been assessed at 6000 tonnes/year. Demand estimates for the Fourth Plan period are presently being worked out. Consumption figures (comprising indigenous production and imports) during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 were 299.9 tonnes, 403.5 tonnes and 760.4 tonnes respectively.

Use of I.A.F. Aircraft by Ministers during Tours

7484. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Ministers are entitled to use I.A.F. aircraft for official and non-official purposes;

(b) the prescribed rates for collection of charges for planes and helicopters, separately, for official and non-official purposes;

(c) the number of occasions when the Central Ministers used I.A.F. planes and helicopters in the course of campaigning during the last election; and

(d) the amount, as aircraft charges, payable by the Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Central Ministers are entitled to use I A F. aircraft for official purposes only. The current prescribed rates are as follows :

Type of aircraft	Recovery rate
TU-124	Rs. 8,000 per flying hour
AVRO(HS-748)	Rs. 2,700 per flying hour
DAKO-TA	Rs. 1,360 per flying hour
CARIBOU	Rs. 6,540 per flying hour
MI-4 HELICOPTER	Rs. 4,460 per flying hour
ALOUETTE HELICOPTER	Rs. 4,230 per flying hour

In addition, detention charges are levied for halts in excess of the first 24 hours.

The Prime Minister, as is known to the House, however, is entitled to use IAF aircraft even when the journey is undertaken mainly for reasons other than official.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

Resumption of U.S. Aid

7485. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of U. S. A. are considering resumption of aid to India for non-plan expenditure;

(b) whether the Government of India have been sounded by the Government of U.S.A. in this connection; and

(c) if so, the quantum of loan that is proposed to be given by U. S. A. and on what terms and whether the offer has been accepted by the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement Made by Chief Minister of Rajasthan Re: Advancing of Funds by Financial Institutions to Rajasthan for Setting up Industries

7486. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Rajasthan Chief Mintster published in the "*Times of India*," (New Delhi) dated the 5th May, 1972 under the caption "Rajasthan in need of funds for industries"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister during the course of debates on the demands for Industry in the Rajasthan Assembly was apparently describing the position obtaining in the State in the industrial sector even

after the grant of cocession by the financial institutions and the Central Government.

The reasons for the relative industrial backwardness of certain States are many. For attracting industrial units to go to the backward areas, it is essential to undertake detailed surveys of the potentials of total resources, including those relating to material and manpower and to provide the required infrastructural facilities to encourage growth of industries. What the financial institutions are expected to do is to provide credit for potentially viable projects.

In order to encourage taking up of such projects, the financial institutions have annonunced special benefits by way of concessional rates of interest and the Central Government agreed to give subsidies in the capital investment of the new enterprises going to such areas. 16 out of 26 districts of the State have been classified as eligible for concessional finance and 2 of these districts have been selected to qualify for the Central subsidy of 10% of the fixed capital investment by small and medium scale industrses. In addition, Industrial Development Bank has also carried out a survey of Rajasthan assessing the industrial potential of the State and identifying certain industrial projects which may be established in the State. So far, no application for assistance from the Central financial institutions for establishing a viable industry in Rajasthan has been rejected by the institutions.

Reimbursement of Medical Expenses Incurred by I. O. C. Employees and their families in Treatment Abroad.

7487. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Officer in the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation has claimed payment of over Rupees one lak as reimbursement of medical expenses for treatment of his wife abroad;

(b) whether the employees of the Indian Oil Corporation are entitled to have treatment in foreign countries and the cost is borne by Government;

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation had given any *ad hoc* permission to the official to have the benefit of foreign treatment and if so. the grounds for this decision; and

(d) whether the Officer concerned has claimed refund of expenses on journeys *to and fro* from Government going abroad, and if so, whether the same has been paid ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (d). No officer of the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has claimed payment of over Re. 1 lakh as reimbursement of medical expenses for treatment of his wife abroad. There is, however, a case where the Managing Director of the Marketing Division of the IOC had to go abroad for an immediate major operation for cancer on the expert medical advice of the specialists of the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay and the Superintendent of the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay. The attending physician also gave similar advice. The Reserve Bank of India thereafter sanctioned the release of foreign exchange to him and to his wife who accompanied him as an escort on medical advice. He was successfully operated on arrival in the U.S.A. On his return after recovery, he rendered a statement of account of his expenses on medical treatment, duly supported by vouchers but did not specifically claim full reimbursement of the total expenditure of Rs. 1.13 lakhs. Prior to this departure for U.S.A., as a measure of immediate relief, the IOC gave him an advance of 5,000 and also provided him with two return journey air tickets (economy class) for himself and for his wife. The advance and the cost of the air tickets were paid with the prior approval of the then Finance Director and later reported to and approved by the Board of Directors on 16-12-1970.

As the Medical Attendance Rules of the Marketing Division do not provide for such contingencies the entire question of reimbursement of medical expenses in this and similar cases and the extent thereof has been under the consideration of the

IOC's Board of Directors who have decided to obtain Government's advice on the subject. The matter will be considered by the Government on receipt of a specific reference from the IOC.

Renovations of Retail Canteen at Army Headquarters, New Delhi

7488. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the time taken in carrying out renovation of CSD(I)'s retail canteen at Army Headquarters, New Delhi together with its cost;

(b) the reasons for taking such a long time in renovation;

(c) whether Government also propose to provide a new building for housing the canteen; and

(d) if so, the reasons for going in for renovation of the canteen at this stage ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a). The renovation of CSD(I), Army HQ Canteen took about 6¾ months and cost Rs. 1 42 lakhs approximately.

(b) The work was finished within the period estimated for its completion.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the reply to (c) above the question does not arise.

Refund of Income-tax under the Commissioner, Incometax, Range II, New Delhi.

7489. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be Pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received and disposed of for refund of tax by the Income-tax Officers of District VIII under the Income-tax Commissioner Range II, New Delhi, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of cases in which interest was paid for delayed payments by the Department in this District, yearwise, and how many applications are still pending for refund and payment of interest ; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the disposal of application for refund and payment of interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Information regarding refund applications made before the Income-tax Officers of District VIII, within the Charge of Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, Range II, is given below :—

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Total
(i) Number of refund applications received during the year :	40	50	51	141
(ii) Number of refund applications disposed of during the year :	38	48	45	131

(b) No interest was paid in any case in respect of refund applications filed during the last three years, refunds having been granted within time. As regards other refunds for which it is not necessary for an assessee to make a refund application, interest was paid in 27 cases as under :—

1969-70 :	5
1970-71 :	7
1971-72 :	15

10 and 6 applications for grant of refund and payment of interest for delayed refund respectively, are pending.

(c) Income-tax Officers are being instructed from time to time to attend to the refund applications promptly and dispose them of quickly They are required to issue refund vouchers simultaneously with the passing of the assessment orders resulting in refund This work is now being done by the Income-tax Officer (Collection) under the direct supervision of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax Considerable improvement has been effected in this direction and as of now the normal time lag between the passing to the assessment order and the issue of the refund voucher is about 10 days

Refusal by Indian Airlines Pilots to fly Avro H. S. 748 Aeroplanes

7490 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether under the directive of "Indian Commercial Pilots Association", the pilots of Indian Airlines have refused to fly the Avro H. S —748 aeroplanes,

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the pilots, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c) The Bombay based Avro pilots of Indian Airlines had refused to fly the HS-748 aircraft at the certified all-up weight of 44 495 lbs alleging certain performance deficiencies A technical committee appointed by Government went into the controversy carefully and found that the aircraft was safe to fly at the aforesaid all-up weight Some pilots of Indian Airline have filed writ petitions in the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts seeking to restrain the corporation from operating these aircraft at this all-up weight

8 Avro commanders of the Bombay region have recently offered to fly this aircraft with the full weight in accordance with the flight manual and more recently, the President of the Indian Commercial Pilots Association has written to the management of Indian Airlines that the Association is in the process of withdrawing its earlier circular forbidding their members to fly this aircraft at more than 40,000 lbs

The corporation is taking steps to implement the finding of the technical committee and operate the aircraft in accordance with the flight manual

Managers in Public Sector Undertakings

7491 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to develop a new system for appraising the work of public sector Managers, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) Public Enterprises have, by and large, been following the governmental system in appraising their managers This is evidently inadequate for the needs of these organisations, which are expected to be run on commercial lines, as it does not provide for an objective assessment of the performance of managers Government have, therefore, initiated with the help of the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad a study of the present managerial appraisal system in the various Public Enterprises with a view to devising model appraisal system which, with suitable modifications, could be adopted by most of the Enterprises Such a managerial appraisal system would be geared both to the organisational effectiveness as well as individual and collective motivation The system as recommended by the Administrative Staff College of India envisages managerial goal setting and appraisal in the context thereof as well as performance counselling, and use of appraisal information for formulating individual development and training programmes and setting future performance targets and levels of remuneration.

Proposal to set up a Commission to go into Revision of Pay of Employees in Indian Airlines

7492 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of TOU-

RISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a commission to go into the question of revision of pay of employees of Indian Airlines ; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under careful consideration

Request from Egypt for collaboration in manufacture of Fighter Aircraft

7493. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Egypt is considering in terms of reviving the Inde-Egyptian project for producing fighter aircraft with HF-24 frames and engines developed in Egypt with the help of German technicians ;

(b) whether any formal request has been received from Egyptian Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAM SHUKLA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation re : Licences for opening Petrol Pumps in Punjab

7494. SHRI RAMANAND SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain dependents of the soldiers killed in the Indo-Pak war belonging to Gurdaspur District (Punjab) had approached the Director General, Re-settlement, Ministry of Defence, through the District Soldiers Board for grant of licences for opening petrol pumps in that area;

(b) whether Government have offered them licences for opening petrol pumps in Gujarat or Maharashtra;

(c) whether they have made a representation to Government to make the licences valid for Punjab; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) One such person approached the Director General Resettlement for assistance in getting licence for opening a petrol pump in Punjab.

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation were not in a position to allot any petrol pump in Punjab. However, Director General Resettlement conveyed to him an offer of the Indian Oil Corporation to run a petrol pump in Gujarat or Maharashtra.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Revision of List of Auctioneers appointed for disposal of surplus and Salvaged Stores

7495. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the list of auctioneers appointed by his Ministry for disposal of surplus and salvaged stores is revised after every two years; and

(b) if not, the period after which it is revised ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Auctioneers are appointed of the Defence Panel on the basis of the workload in a particular region as assessed by the Army authorities. Their continuance depends on their performance.

Shortage of Anti-Cancer Drug in the Country

7497. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great shortage of mitomycin-C, an anti-cancer drug, in the country,

(b) whether this drug in not being manufactured in India, and

(c) if so, the specific steps being taken by Government to import the drug ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R. GOKHALE) (a) No reports of shortage of this drug have been received

(b) This drug is not being produced in India.

(c) Special import licences are issued for the import of this drug as also such other life saving drugs as may be required from time to time, and care is taken to see that no shortages develop

City Compensatory Allowance to Civilian Employees of E S D. (M), Kankinara (West Bengal)

7498. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the civilian employees in the Defence installations at Barrackpore and Ishapore (West Bengal) are being paid City Compensatory Allowance, whereas the Civilian employees of the E S D (M) Kankinara situated at a distance of 9 and 3 KMs away from the two places respectively, are denied this benefit,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). Defence civilians at Ishapore have been in receipt of City Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance from 1948 onwards. As a special case, as Ishapore is a part of Barrackpore, these concessions were extended to Defence civilians in Barrackpore also in 1962 There is no analogy between the special circumstances of Ishapore and Barrackpore with those at Kankinara to justify parity of treatment in this matter of payment of City Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance for the Defence civilians at Kankinara and those at the other two places

Proposal to set up an Airport in Himachal Pradesh

7499. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an airport in Himachal Pradesh,

(b) if so, the probable sites under the consideration of Governmant, and

(c) the period by which the project would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c) An aerodrome already exists at Kulu (Bhuntar) in Himachal Pradesh Another possible site in the Kangra valley has been identified and the matter has been referred to the State Government for their views, which are awaited

Refunds to Depositors of M/S Devidayal Tube Industries Limited, Bombay

7500 SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount realised by the official liquidator from the sale of assets of the defunct M/s Devidayal Tube Industries Limited, Bombay upto March, 1972 against the total liabilities of the Company;

(b) whether Government propose to distribute certain percentage of the above

amount over and above the preferential share holders to the small fixed depositors in order to mitigate their hardships; and

(c) the amount disbursed to the share holders so far, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (c). The required information is being collected from the Official Liquidator, Bombay High Court and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Amounts realised from the assets of the company in liquidation would be distributed by the Official Liquidator keeping in view the provisions of Section 530 of the Companies Act. The sanction of the Court in this regard as required in terms of Rule 275 of the Companies (Court) Rules, 1959 is obtained by him. The Central Government has no say in the matter.

Scheme for delivery of I. C. C. Products in Delhi Area

7501. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has introduced a new scheme for the delivery of its products in Delhi Area;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) its effect on the interests of petty petrol transport operators ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). One of the recommendations of the Oil Pricing Committee accepted by Government was that Furnace Oil within certain stipulated territorial limits should be delivered by the Oil Companies in their own transport and not in the transport belonging to the customers, at a standard delivery charge. This recommendation is being progressively implemented by the oil companies all over the country, including to consumers in Delhi and the adjoining areas of Haryana and U.P.

In pursuance of the aforesaid recommendation the Indian Oil Corporation took over the responsibility of supplying Furnace Oil to 21 customers of which 5 are located in the union territory of Delhi. The adoption of this arrangement should not normally result in any transport operators' services being rendered redundant as instead of the customer utilizing such services, the IOC can and does utilize such services on its standard terms and conditions evolved on the basis of competitive tenders.

Proposal for raising Buildings at Erstwhile Race Course Ground in Secunderabad (A.P.)

7502 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received for Government's intervention to stop the proposal of the Army authorities for putting up buildings at the erstwhile Race Course Ground in Secunderabad (A. P);

(b) whether the Ministry of Education has also supported the view that the said ground should be retained as it is for recreational and sports purposes; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) The matter is under examination in consultation with the local military authorities.

Foriegn Exchange spent on Defence Supplies and Production in 1971-72

7503. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange spent on defence supplies and production during the last financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

Personal Diaries seized from Pak. P.O.Ws. in India

7504. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether a large number of personal diaries have been seized from the Pakistani P O.Ws.;

(b) if so, the nature of information contained therein; and

(c) whether Government propose to publish an analytical study of the reactions of Pakistani armed personnel regarding Pakistani policy towards Bangladesh and India as revealed in these diaries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A few diaries have been seized from the Pakistani P.O.Ws in our custody.

(b) These diaries generally contain information relating to the personal affairs of the concerned individuals.

(c) Does not arise.

Resumption of delivery of Anti-Aircraft Guns to India by Sweden

7505. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up with the Swedish Government the question of resumption of delivery of anti-aircraft guns to India after the Indo-Pak war; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Swedish Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). In this connection, attention is invited to the Answer given to Unstarred Question No. 7506 on the 2fth May, 1972.

Orders for supply of Arms with Sweden

7506. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has placed orders for supply of arms with Sweden;

(b) if so, the type of arms for which orders have been placed;

(c) the amount for which the orders have been placed; and

(d) when the first shipment is expected to reach India ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Keeping in view our essential requirements such as cannot be met from indigenous sources, we have been importing a small quantity of some defence equipment from Sweden. There was some interruption in these supplies for a few months following Indo-Pak Conflict in December, 1971. It is not in the public interest to disclose further details.

Commissioning of Durgapur Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

7507. SHRI S. C. BESRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning and Development Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India is responsible for the commissioning of Durgapur Unit; and

(b) the original projected completion time for Durgapur Unit and whether the Unit has been commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Durgapur Fertilizer Project Organisation of the FCI at e jointly responsible for commissioning of the Durgapur Project.

(b) The original projected completion time of Durgapur Unit was October, 1969. The erection work has been completed and the plant is under trial runs.

Flight charges on Tours of Prime Minister during Elections

7508. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2575 on the 12th April, 1972 regarding tours of Prime Minister during elections and state :

(a) the amount payable at the rate prescribed under the rules for the non official tours to 15 States from 13th February to 9th March, 1972 undertaken by the Prime Minister;

(b) the rate for IAF aircraft flights undertaken by the Prime Minister;

(c) whether the amount has since been recovered and whether such flight charges are recovered from the salary of the Prime Minister or directly from her private office; and

(d) whether charges for such flights by IAF are different from the charges required for chartering Indian Airlines air-craft, and if so, the differences between the charges ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Details of the airlift provided to the Prime Minister in respect of certain tours are still awaited from the Units concerned. The exact amount payable at the prescribed rates for the period 13th Eebruary to 9th March, 1972 will be worked out on receipt of these details.

(b) The fares payable are calculated at commercial rates, if the destination is linked by a regular commercial air-service and in other cases, at the rate of Re. 0.41 paise per statute mile.

(c) The amount payable will be recovered as soon as detailed calculations are completed. Under the existing procedure, bills for recovery of charges are sent to the Prime Minister's Secretariat for arranging due payment.

(d) When the Prime Minister travels otherwise than on official duty, he/she will pay fares for himself/herself and members of his/her party other than the personnel, who being on official duty e.g. security etc., are, entitled to draw travelling allowance, at the rate indicated in part (b) above If an Indian Airlines aircraft is chartered, charges will be payable at full chartered rates as prescribed by the Indian Airlines for different types of aircraft.

Colombo Plan Trainees

7509. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who went abroad during the year 1971-72 under the Colombo Plan ;

(b) the fields in which they were trained ;

(c) the countries where they were deputed for training, and

(d) the number of fellowships offered to member countries of the Colombo Plan during 1971 72 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) 294

(b) In the various specialised disciplines under developmental sectors like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Engineering, Telecommunications, Education, Health and Medicine, Irrigation and Power, Public Administration, Mining, Transport and Communications, Export Promotion, etc

(c) U K, Canada, Australia, Japan and New Zealand

(d) Colombo Plan is a continuing programme of technical assistance between member countries No fixed country-wise number of fellowships is offered by India in any particular year Training facilities are provided, subject to the budget provision made, in response to requests received from the member countries through our Missions abroad 308 training places were provided by India to member countries during 1971-72

"Group of 20" for World Monetary Reforms

7510 SHRI M S SIVASAMY . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the European Common Market countries have reached a broad measure of agreement for the creation of a "Group of 20" within the International Monetary Fund to prepare world monetary reforms , and

(b) if so, the gist of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The 24 member Inter Governmental Group representing the developing countries met in Caracas, Venezuela, in April 1972 and decided, among other things, to support the creation of a Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund to advise the Board on issues related to the reform of the International monetary system.

हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, कानपुर में काम करने वाले भारतीय सशस्त्र सेना के सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

7511. **डा० सैफुद्दीन प्रसाद** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर डिवीजन में स्थित हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में भारतीय सशस्त्र सेना के सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारी गत दो वर्षों से काम कर रहे है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनको अब उक्त फैक्टरी से निकाला जा रहा है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उनको वैकल्पिक रोजगार देने के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विदेशी विमान कम्पनियों द्वारा भारतीय इंजीनियरों को आकर्षित किया जाना

7512. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विदेशी विमान कम्पनियां भारतीय इंजीनियरों को अपनी कम्पनियों में सेवा करने के लिए आकर्षित करने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Bonus Issue in the Nationalised Banks

7513. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some disagreement between the Management and the employees of the 14 Nationalised Banks over the issue of bonus for 1971 ;

(b) if so, the demands of the Banks employees in this regard ; and

(c) the steps being taken to come to an amicable settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) . It has been the practice in the banking industry for each bank to declare bonus after direct negotiations with its employees' union. Consistent with this practice, for the year 1971, in most of the 14 nationalised banks, the payment of bonus has been finalised after direct negotiations with the respective employees' union. In the remaining few banks also, bonus is expected to be finalised before long.

Punishment to Smugglers

7514. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study on the punishment awarded by Courts for smuggling of gold and other goods has revealed that the sentence was less even in proved cases of smuggling; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Customs Act to provide for deterrent punishment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Cases have come to notice where the sentence awarded by court has been less than what is permitted under the law, and in some cases even less than the minimum prescribed under the Customs Act for certain class of offences.

(b) The matter came in for study by the Law Commission which has recently, in its 47th Report on the trial and punishment of social and economic offences, made various recommendations dealing, *inter alia*, with this aspect. The report is under active consideration of the Government.

Inquiry into supply of Rum to Army

7515. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "National Herald", Lucknow, dated the 24th April, 1 72 that about 35,000 bottles of Rum supplied to Army were found to be containing adulterated rum ;

(b) if so, the names of suppliers of the rum bottles ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the affairs ; and

(d) the number of persons arrested in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Messrs Khodays Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

(d) Nil.

Reservation of seats for certain members of Parliament at Republic Day Celebrations

7516. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain seats for 'Important' Members of Parliament are reserved in the V.I.P. enclosure at the Republic Day Celebrations at India Gate ;

(b) if so, the number and names of such Members for whom the seats were reserved this year ;

(c) the criteria for determining the status 'important', among the Members of Parliament ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to continue this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) In accordance with past practice, certain seats were earmarked in the V.I.P. enclosure for the Republic Day Parade 1972 for Leaders of the Opposition Parties/Groups and a few other prominent Members of both the Houses.

(b) A list of Members for whom seats were reserved in the Republic Day Parade 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT—3059/72]

(c) Reserved seats are generally provided for senior Members of Parliamen who have served at least three terms in Parliament, ex-Ministers of Cabinet rank, ex-Governors and those included in panel of Chairmen of both the Houses.

(d) It is proposed to continue this well established convention.

Issuing of Guarantees for Loans by Government

7517. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether amongst the guarantees given by the Central Government as outstanding at the end of 1970-71, there is a guarantee given for raising loan by one private individual;

(b) if so, the name and address of the said individual and the amount guaranteed in his case; and

(c) the reasons for Government giving guarantee to loans raised by private individuals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government extended a guarantee in respect of the loan of Rs. 7 lakhs raised by Shri Raj Nath of Bombay from the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation for running the Mills. Shri Raj Nath, a displaced person, had purchased the property known as "Ahmed Mills", Ambernath and executed a mortgage in favour of Government for the balance sale price of the Mills. It was considered necessary in the interest of the recovery of Government dues and the efficient running of the Mills to extend the guarantee.

Functioning of Officers' Associations in I. O. C. and O. N. G. C.

7518. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Officers' Associations are permissible in Public Undertakings under his Ministry; and

(b) whether Officers' Associations are functioning smoothly in the Indian Oil Corporation and O. N. G. C. and have been recognised both by the Management and Government.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes.

(b) Two out of three Officers' Associations functioning in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission have been recognised by the Management. The request of the third Association for its recognition is under consideration of the Commission. These Associations are functioning smoothly.

A non-recognised Officers' Association is functioning in the Indian Oil Corporation. Its relations with the Management of the Corporation have been reported to be generally satisfactorily. Since it is for the Management of the Undertaking to accord recognition, the question of recognition by Government does not arise.

World Bank Assistance to Irrigation and Power Projects in India

7519. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Irrigation and Power Projects (State-wise) which are getting financial assistance from the World Bank; and

(b) the amount of assistance provided for each project ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement giving this information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State	Name of Project	Date of Agreement	Amount $ million	Brief description of Project.
1.	Punjab	Beas Equipment Project	29 6.66	23 00	Development of hydro-electric power from Beas river & extention of irrigation facilities in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
2.	Gujarat	Kadana Irrigation Project	9 2.70	35 00	Construction of a dam on the Mahi River at Kadana, Irrigation canals and roads etc. in the project area.
3.	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan. U. P. and West Bengal	Second power Transmission Project	3 5.71	75.00	Construction of transmission lines and substations by the Electricity Boards of the states mentioned in Col. 2 and B Bhakra Management Board.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Pochampad Irrigation Project	23 8.71	39 00	Construction of a dam across Godavari River, distributary canals and roads etc. in the Project area.

Note : These credits are granted by the International Development Association, the soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank; these credits carry no interest, but only a service charge of $\frac{3}{4}\%$ per annum to meet IDA's administrative costs and are repayable over 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years.

Use of Opium in Medical Industry

7520. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the quantity of opium earmarked for medical industry in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANSEH) : Quantity of opium to be supplied to the medical industry, depending on the need of each State, is decided every year in consultation with the Drugs Controller of India In the year 1972 the quantity of opium expected to be utilized in medical industry in India is about 64 tonnes

चरस बेचने के अपराध मे व्यापारियों को गिरफ्तार किया जाना

7521. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 31 मार्च, 1972 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' मे प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार दिल्ली मे दो व्यक्तियो को पचास लाख रुपये के मूल्य की चरस बेचने के अपराध मे गिरफ्तार किया गया था, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन व्यक्तियो के नाम क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) मार्च 1972 मे दिल्ली मे दो भारतीय राष्ट्रिक गिरफ्तार किये गये जिनके पास 46 52 किलोग्राम चरस थी। भारत मे अवैध बाजार मे इसका मूल्य लगभग 46,000/- रुपये आका जाता है।

(ख) (i) श्री मोहिन्द्र कपूर।
(ii) श्री सुरेन्द्र सूद।
जाँच-पडताल जारी है।

Effect of Increase in Price of Industrial Raw Materials on whole Sale price Indices

7522. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices rose by four per cent m 1971 72 over the previous years;

(b) Whether the rise in prices of industrial raw materials is mainly responsible for the sharp rise in the wholesale price indices of various consumer goods, and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this rgard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO) (a) : Yes, Sir

(b) Prices of consumer goods had risen in 1971-72 due to a varity of factors, increase in the prices of industrial raw materials being on of them

(c) It is a major objective of the Govrnment's policy to prevent any undue price rise, particularly in the case of essential articles of consumption In addition to the various programmes for increasing agricultual and industrial output, the Government resorts to various fiscal, monetary & administrative measures As far as important raw materials are concerned, control over credit has been kept tight in espect of raw cotton, oilseeds and oils, and speculative activities have been curbed through suspension/banning of forward trading Also imports of these commodities, as of other raw materials like steel, are arranged from time to time in order to meet shortfalls in indigenous production

इन्दौर नगर मे रोलिंग मिलों की ओर उत्पादन शुल्क की बकाया राशि

7523. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर नगर स्थित प्रत्येक रोलिंग मिल फोर्ज, मोल्डिंग स्टील यूनिट तथा अन्य इस्पात कारखाने की ओर गत तीन वर्षों से उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी कितनी राशि बकाया थी; और

(ख) उक्त राशि को वसूल करने के

लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्नानुसार है

रोलिंग का मिल का नाम	देय, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क की बकाया की रकम		
	1969-70	70-71	71-72
	रु०	रु०	रु०
1 कल्याणी उद्योग रोलिंग मिल	कुछ नहीं	18,867	18,867
2. इन्दौर रोलिंग मिल्स	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	473

(ख) कल्याणी उद्योग मिल ने मांग के विरुद्ध नजरसानी की दरख्वास्त दायर की है और इसलिए नजरसानी की दरख्वास्त के परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा है। इन्दौर रोलिंग मिल से रकम वसूल करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Carrying out of Industrial Survey of Orissa State by Industrial Development Bank of India

7524 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India have carried out an industrial Survey of the Orissa State and a report has been submitted to the Orissa Government,

(b) if so, when this report was submitted to the State Government, and

(c) whether a copy of the report would be laid on the Table of the Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The team sent by the Industrial Development Bank of India to carry out an industrial survey of the Orissa State submitted its report to the Industrial Development Bank of India A copy of the report was sent to the Government of Orissa in November, 1971

(c) The report of the Study Team is a departmental document for the use of the Industrial Development Bank of India and is not laid on the Table of the House. After discussing the infrastructure facilities, the institutional net work, the natural resources of the State, and the existing industrial structure, the report assesses the industrial potential and suggests project ideas for implementation Certain industrial projects have also been identified by the Study Team

Demand to end Monopolistic Capital

7525 SHRI K M MADHUKAR Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Seminar of the Labour Unions of Asia was held in Delhi recently and a demand to put an end to the monopolistic capital was made, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b) A non official Seminar called the Asian Trade Union Seminar on "Industrialisation and the growth of Monopoly, its effect on wages, prices and role of trade unions" was held in New Delhi from 24th to 28th April 1972

Proposal to acquire Harrier Type Fixed Wing V/Stol Aircraft

7526 SHRI P V G RAJU Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to acquire Harrier type fixed wing V/STOL (vertical/short take off and landing) aircraft for strengthening the Air Force and Naval Air Wing is under consideration, and

(b) whether Government propose to produce such planes in their aircraft factories ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). It will not be desirable to disclose information on this subject.

भारत श्रीलंका पर्यटक करार

7527. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और श्रीलंका, दोनों देशों में अधिकाधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने हेतु आपसी सहयोग पर सहमत हो गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस करार की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) यद्यपि भारत और श्रीलंका के लिए अधिक पर्यटक आकर्षित करने के लिए संयुक्त प्रयास करने के लिए इन देशो के मध्य कोई विशिष्ट करार नही है तथापि दोनों देशों ने दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा आयोग क्षेत्र, जिसमें भारत तथा श्रीलंका भी सम्मिलित हैं, के लिए सयुक्त रूप से पर्यटक यातायात की अभिवृद्धि के लिए मार्च 1969 में नई दिल्ली मे हुए दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा आयोग (एस० ए० टी० सी०) के मंत्री सम्मेलन द्वारा पारित विभिन्न प्रस्तावों का अनुसमर्थन कर दिया है।

(ख) इन प्रस्तावों के अन्तर्गत ये आते है :—

(i) एस०ए०टी०सी० क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत सूचना, साहित्य तथा अनुसंधान आंकड़ों का आदान प्रदान।

(ii) विदेश यात्रा लेखकों एवं यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं आदि का संयुक्त रूप से आतिथ्य सत्कार।

(iii) क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत होटल वर्गीकरण प्रतिमानों का मानकीकरण।

(iv) क्षेत्र में पर्यटकों के सुगमता-पूर्वक आवागमन को सुनिश्चित करने के उपायों का सरलीकरण।

(v) क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आकर्षक प्रोत्साही विमान किरायों तथा चार्टर यातायात को विकसित करने के लिए समन्वित प्रयास।

तथापि, अन्य सहभागियों द्वारा अभी तक प्रस्तावों का अनुसमर्थन नही किया गया है।

इन्दौर स्थित इस्पात कारखानों की ओर आयकर की बकाया राशि

7528. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर नगर में स्थित प्रत्येक मोल्डिंग स्टील यूनिट फाउंडरी तथा अन्य इस्पात की ओर गत तीन वर्षों में अलग-अलग, आय-कर की कितनी राशि बकाया थी; और

(ख) आयकर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Association of members of Parliament in the selection of places for opening Branches of Nationalised Banks

7529. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to associate M. Ps. in the selection of place

for opening branches of the nationalised banks in the rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) . Licences for new offices are given by Reserve Bank of India under Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 which requires Reserve Bank to ensure that public interest will be served by the opening of the office. In making applications to the Reserve Bank for opening of new offices, the banks make a survey of the area to be covered, taking into account prospects of deposit mobilisation, and credit needs of the local population. In making this survey, they take into account the views, if any, expressed by the local community.

Representations from Associations of Scheduled Castes for proper Representation in the various Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India

7530. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether representation have been received from the Associations of Scheduled Castes that they have not been given proper representation in the recruitment and promotion to the various posts in the various units of Fertilizer Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A directive has already been issued to the Fertilizer Corporation of India for providing adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in making appointments to various posts in the Company. There is progressive increase in the representation of these communities in the services of the Corporation, though there is a short-fall in the actual number of employees as compared to the posts reserved for them. This is mainly due to the inability of the Corporation to get suitable candidates either through Employment Exchange or in response to the press advertisements issued by them The Corporation has however, been asked to take appropriate measures to see that the short-falls are made up as quickly as possible.

Proposal for upgrading Flying Club at Jaipur

7531. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for upgrading the present Flying Club at Jaipur (Rajasthan) to entitle it to impart training to 'B' Class Commercial Pilots on the lines of Hind Flying Club, Allahabad ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the number of twin engined and four engined crafts to be made available to the Jaipur Club for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No change in the status of the Flying Club is contemplated.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike by Employees of Nationalised Banks

7532. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Banks in the country threatened to launch a countrywide strike in the near future ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to face the s tuation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government has no intimation about the Bank Employees launching a country-wide s rike in the near future.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise

सोने के तस्कर व्यापारियों का पकड़ा जाना

7533. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे सोने की तस्करी के आरोप मे तस्करो के कितने गिरोहो को पकडा गया और कितना सोना पकडा गया,

(ख) क्या पकडे गये व्यक्तियों मे कुछ विदेशी भी है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(घ) देश मे किन-किन क्षेत्रों को इन तस्करो ने अपना प्रमुख केन्द्र बनाया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). इस बारे मे सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(घ) सोने के तस्कर-व्यापारी सामान्यतया, देश के पश्चिमी समुद्रतट के अधिकांश भाग मे सक्रिय है लेकिन उनकी गतिविधि के केन्द्र एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर बदलते रहते हैं जो सीमाशुल्क विभाग के अधिक सतर्क होने तथा उनके सम्पर्कों के उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करता है ।

Shortage of Small Coins

7534. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of coins to the total amount of enrrency, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) the names of places from where reports of coin shortage have been received; and

(c) by what time coin shortage will be completely overcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The percentage value of small coins to the total value of currency in circulation (with the public) for the last three years was as under:

Year	Percentage
1969-70	3.0
1970-71	3.0
1971-72	3 0

(b) During the last six months i e. from December 1971 to May 1972 (upto 20 5. 1972) complaints of coin shortages were received from Masulipatam & Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh; Golaghat in Assam; Chandigarh, New Delhi; Bilkha (near Junagadh), Jamnagar, Rajkot, Kutiyana, Ahmedabad. Palanpur, Bhavnagar, Porbander, Jetpur, Bhuj-Kutch & Piplod in Gujarat; Bhiwani in Haryana; Chulai & Kozhikode in Karala, Indore, Budni (Bhopal) & Raipur in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay & Gondia in Maharashtra; Hubli, Hassan & Shimoga in Mysore; Ludhiana & Amritsar in Punjab; Shridoongargarh, Hindaun, Jaipur, Parita, Kota & Udaipur in Rajasthan; Madurai, Coimbatore, Madras & Turicorin in Tamil Nadu; Dehra Dun & Agra in Uttar Pradesh and Chandranagore, Raniganj & Ichapur in West Bengal.

(c) The position is much better now than it was a year ago and it will improve further with the additional supplies being continuously pumped into the system, but it is difficult to name a specific date for the complete eradication of the shortage.

Shedding of Regional Names of Regiments after Independence

7535. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state how many Regional names of Army Regiments have been changed after Independence ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): No Regional names of Army Regiments have been changed after Independence.

New Bill Market Scheme

7536. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Bill Market Scheme introduced recently has not made appreciable headway in view of the fact that it worked out only 13 per cent of the total deposit of the banking sector during 1971; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take so that there are greater chances of its acceptance among the business community ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The amount of bills discounted by scheduled commercial banks rose from Rs. 207.83 crores in October, 1970, about the time the Scheme was introduced by the reserve Bank, to Rs. 385.93 crores as on the last Friday of December, 1971, the scheme is under constant review and the Reserve Bank has been making various relaxations/modifications from time to time to make it increasingly popular to the business community and the banks.

Expenditure of Exploration of Oil in Gujarat and Royalty paid by Koyali Refinery to State Government

7537. SHRI VEKARIA : will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for drilling and exploratory work in Gujarat State during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of royalty on crude oil paid by Koyali Refinery to Gujarat Government during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The expenditure incurred by ONGC on oil exploration and drilling in Gujarat State during the three years 1969-70 to 1971-72* amount to about Rs. 47.72 crores. In addition, Rs. 38 10 crores were spent by ONGC in Gujarat State in the same period on production, transportation and Sales.

(b) The royalty on crude oil to the concerned State Government, under Law, is to be paid not by the Refinery but by the Oil Producer. In Gujarat State, the amount of royalty paid by ONGC to Gujarat Government during the years 1969-70 to 1971-72* amounted to Rs. 11.45 crores approximately.

Number of Persons employed by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation in Gujarat

7538. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the number of persons employed by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for its projects in Gujarat, category-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The information is given below :—

*The figures for the year 1971-72 are to be taken as provisional pending finalisation of the Annual Accounts.

Pay Scale Rs.	Officers		Staff	
	Technical	Non-Technica	Technical	Non-Technical
3500—4000	1	—	—	—
1800—2500	—	1	—	—
1400—2000	14	5	—	—
1100—1600	10	2	—	—
800—1300	28	15	—	—
500— 950	39	11	—	—
350— 650	—	2	—	—
270— 520	—	—	10	21
210— 425	—	—	8	55
150—275	—	—	25	10
120—220	—	—	3	23
80—110	—	—	—	21
Total	92	36	46	150

Total Strength as on date=354

आयकर की वसूली के लिए इदौर में रोलिंग मिलो का रजिस्ट्रेशन

7539. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि इन्दौर सिटी म कुल कितने रोलिंग मिल्स चल रहे हैं और आयकर निर्धारण की दृष्टि से इन का रजिस्ट्रेशन (पजीकरण) कहा हुआ है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश). इन्दौर शहर मे चल रही रोलिंग मिलो की कुल सख्या तेरह है। इन मे से नौ मिलो का आयकर निर्धारण इदौर मे होता है, एक का अमृतसर मे, एक का कलकत्ता मे और शेष दो का अभी तक कर निर्धारण नही होता है।

Grant of Loan by United Commercial Bank in Himachal Pradesh to Small Scale Industries

7540 **SHRI PARTAP SINGH**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the United Commercial Bank has been extending short term/medium term loan to the small scale industries for manufacturing apple cases in Himachal Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the number of applications for loan sanctioned by each branch of the bank and the number of applications rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) United Commercial Bank has advanced term-loans aggregating Rs. 13,000/-

to three small-scale industrial units in Himachal Pradesh for manufacturing apple cases.

Payment of Overtime Allowance to Employees of Nationalised Banks

7541. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Overtime Allowance paid to the employees of Nationalised Banks in 1971-72, and

(b) whether Government propose to stop payment of Overtime Allowance to provide employment opportunities to others ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) At present Government has no such proposal under consideration

कृषि वित्त निगम तथा औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

7542 **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71 में प्रत्येक राज्य को कृषि वित्त निगम तथा औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा कितना कितना ऋण दिया गया है; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन संस्थानों को कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण I और II में दी गई है।

कृषि वित्त निगम के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसी ही सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण I

लाख रुपयों में

राज्य	ऋणों की राशि	
	स्वीकृत	संवितरित
1	2	3
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	150 00	102 00
2. असम	—	72.50
3. बिहार	214 00	30.45
4 गुजरात	248.61	97.96
5. हरियाणा	123 84	32.58
6. केरल	55 00	31.45
7. मध्य प्रदेश	90.00	77.53
8. महाराष्ट्र	804.90	484.63
9. मैसूर	135.28	140.26

1	2	3
10. उड़ीसा	181.05	24 97
11. पंजाब	3 43	23.74
12. राजस्थान	81.10	4 00
13. तमिल नाडु	213.56	248 19
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	414.17	109.55
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	89 90	166 25
जोड	2804 84	1646 18

टिप्पणी — संवितरित राशि के आकडो मे वे राशिया भी शामिल है जो पहले की स्वीकृतियो के सम्बन्ध मे दी गई है।

विवरण II

(लाख रुपयो मे)

क्रम सख्या	भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान का नाम	ऋण स्वीकृत	ऋण सवितरित
1.	श्री सिंथेटिक्स लिमिटेड, उज्जैन	50 00	—
2.	कोआपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, बुरहानपुर	40 00	—
3	मुरैना मडल एम० एस० के० लिमिटेड, कैलारस	—	60 00
4.	शा सीनर लिमिटेड, मेहाघाट	—	16 (0
5.	विनोद मिल्स क० लिमिटेड, उज्जैन	—	1 53
	ओड	90 00	77.53

टिप्पणी .—1 1 70-71 के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता के लिए कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त नही हुआ । उपर्युक्त स्वीकृतियां 31-3-1970 को विचाराधीन, दो आवेदन-पत्रो के सबध मे दी गई थी।

2. सवितरित राशियां पहले की स्वीकृतियो के सम्बन्ध मे हैं।

इन्दौर पुलिस द्वारा छोटे सिक्कों की बरामदगी

7543. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में इन्दौर के सराफा बाजार से 105 किलो रेजगारी बरामद की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए तथा मामले का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Suggestions to eliminate Corruption in the Income Tax Department made at Conference of Income Tax Commissioners

7544. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the recent Conference of Income tax Commissioners any steps were suggested for eliminating corruption in the Income-tax Department; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The deliberations at the conference were confined to problems of current interest which required to be discussed collectively in the light of the views and practical experience of the Commissioners of Income-tax The need for eliminating corruption in the Department engages the constant attention of the Central Board of Direct Taxes in consultation with the Central Vigilance commission and the Central Bureau of Investigation. The Board exercise vigilance over matters of corruption through their Chief Vigilance Officer, the Additional Vigilance Officer and the Vigilance Officers.

Enquiry held regarding Assault on a Passenger by Air France Officials at Palam Airport

7545. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry held by the International Airports Authority into the matter of assault on a passenger by Air France officials at Palam Airport on the 30th April, 1972 has been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air France have expressed their sincere regret over the incident and have also cautioned the staff concerned to ensure that such cases do not recur.

Proposal for Mounting of 'Son-et-Lumiere' in the Country

7546 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of tourist spots where 'Son-et-Lumiere' shows have been mounted in the country, State wise, and

(b) the names of places, State-wise, where Government p opose to mount such shows ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Department of Tourism has mounted son-et-lumiere shows at the following places in the country :-

1	Red Fort, Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi
2	Sabarmati Ashram Ahmedabad	Gujarat

(b) The Department is in the p ocess of mounting similar shows at :

1. Shalimar Gardens	Jammu & Kashmir
2. Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in certain Southern States

7547. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA . Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Kerosene Oil in certain Southern States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision to control the Distribution and Prices of Paraffin Wax

7548. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to control the distribution and prices of paraffin wax; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R. GOKHALE) : (a) The Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Order, 1972 was issued on the 4th February, 1972

(b) To rationalise the distribution of paraffin wax and ensuring its availability for genuine users at reasonable prices.

Delay in Indian Airlines Flight from Bombay to Calcutta due to Bomb Scare

7549. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 3rd May, 1972 under the caption "IA Bomb Scare delays flight; and

(b) if so, the facts of the incident and action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On May 2, 1972 at about 1700 hours, 15 minutes before the scheduled departure of Indian Airlines flight IC-175—Bombay/Calcutta—which is operated with an Air-India 707 on charter to Indian Airlines, a staff member in Indian Airlines traffic office at Bombay received an anonymous telephone call in Hindi to the effect that "your aircraft to Calcutta will not reach safely and that all the passengers will be killed." The caller immediately disconnected.

Immediately on receipt of this message it was decided to carry out anti-sabotage checks. The passengers, who had boarded the aircraft, deplaned and cargo and mail were off-loaded. A thorough security check was made in accordance with the prescribed procedure. A personal search of passengers, as also of their baggage and hand-baggage was carried out. Nothing incriminating was found and the flight left 1 hour 45 minutes behind schedule.

More I.A.F. Plane Mishaps due to New Combat Tactics

7550. SHRI H M. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a news-item in the "Motherland" of 30th April, 1972 under the caption "New combat tactics cause more I.A.F. plane mishaps"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government have seen the press report.

(b) Evaluation of Air Combat tactics is a continuous process To maintain operational skills at the highest level continuous training is inescapable This is carried out without compromising Flight Safety

Lakes, Hot Water Springs, Forests and Falls Developed for Tourists in the Country

7551 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the lakes, hot water springs forests and falls developed for tourists in the country, State wise, during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) A statement is attached

Statement

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1 *Progress of the schemes in the Fourth Plan (In the Central Sector)*

1 At Gobindsagar Lake, a cafeteria at a cost of Rs 11 26 lakhs was completed in 1970.

2 In 1971 an order for the fabrication of 4 motor launches, 2 each for Nagarjunasagar and Gobindsagar Lakes at an estimated cost of Rs 24 96 lakhs, was placed on the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta These launches are expected to be delivered by November 1972

3 In 1970 71 a grant of Rs 20 000 was given to the Kodaikanal Boat Club for developing boating facilities in Kodaikanal lake

4 At Gulmarg a winter sports project, at an estimated cost of Rs 338 lakhs is in progress

5 At Kovalam sea resort project, at an estimated cost of Rs 221 50 lakhs is in progress

6 In 1969-70 an amount of Rs 52 000/ was incurred on the Bara Singha Breeding Project and Rs 59,000/- for construction of an cuts in the Kanha National Park Rs 4 19 500/- for provision of tourist facilities at Corbett National Park and Rs 5 000/- for land-scaping at Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary

7. Work has also started on the Rest Houses at Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary (Assam) Corbett National Park (Uttar Pradesh) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary (Rajasthan), Gir Wild Life Sanctuary (Gujarat) Kanha National Park (Madhya Pradesh, Bandipur and Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuaries (Mysore) and on the electrification of the residential areas in Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary (Rajasthan), while the work on the electrification of the quarters in Kanha National Park has been completed

It is proposed to put up a Rest House at Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary (West Bengal) develop the facilities at Barunai Hot Water Springs (Orissa) and Golaghat Hot Water Springs (Assam), put up a canteen near the Hot Water Springs at Rajgir and mount a Son-et-lumiere show at the beach at Mahabalipuram

8. In 1970-71, 12 mini buses at a cost of Rs 4 60 lakhs were supplied for the use of tourists in a few selected wild life sanctuaries It is proposed to supply 10 more mini buses to the wild life sanctuaries at an estimated cost of Rs 4 lakhs

II. *Schemes implemented in the earlier Plan (Central Sector) :*

		Rs.
1.	Beautification of Island in the Fatehsagar lake at Udaipur (Rajasthan)	3,30,000.00
2.	Construction of additional wing of 8 rooms to Vijay Vihar Circuit House at Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	2,40,216.00
3.	Construction of a Middle Income Group Tourist Bungalow at Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	1,33,715.00
4.	Purchase of a station wagon for provision of transport facilities to tourists at Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	21,000.00
5.	Provision of Launches for tourists at Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	59,800.00
6.	Provision of tourist facilities at Himayat Sagar/Osmansagar lakes at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	22,400.00
7.	Provision of beach facilities at Lawson's Bay, Vishakapattnam (Andhra Pradesh)	13,500.00
8.	LIG Tourist Bungalow at Rambha at Chilka Lake (Orissa)	2,25,368.00
9.	LIG Rest House at Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)	1,85,000.00
10.	Improvement of Rest House at Thekkady (Kerala)	40,000.00
11.	Electrification of Dhikala Rest House (Uttar Pradesh)	63,000.00
12.	Provision of launches for cruises in the backwaters at Cochin (Kerala)	2,31,953.00
13.	Expansion of Aranya Niwas Hotel at Thekkady (Kerala)	2,07,358.00
14.	Provision of launches for the use of tourists in Periyar Lake (Kerala)	1,14,983.00
15.	Construction of sloping jetty at Periyar Lake (Kerala)	48,000.00
16.	LIG Rest House at Jog Falls (Mysore)	64,154.00
17.	Tourist Hostel at Jog Falls (Mysore)	1,08,100.00
18.	LIG Rest House at Brindaban (Mysore)	99,000.00
19.	Canteen at Dimond Harbour (West Bengal)	2,50,000.00
20.	Electrification of Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary (Assam)	1,70,335.00
21.	LIG Rest House at Konarak (Orissa)	1,92,559.00
22.	Tourist Bungalow Class (I) at Konarak (Orissa)	1,78,000.00

23.	Tourist Shala Rajgir (Bihar).	2,33,000.00
24.	Tourist facilities at Badhkal lake (Haryana).	2.35,000 00
25.	Improvement of Roads in Bharatpur Wild Life Sanctuary (Rajasthan).	1,91,030.00
26.	Improvement of rest hous at Siliserh (Rajasthan).	60,000.00
27.	Rest Houses in DVC Area.	5.00,000.00
28.	Transport facilities in DVC Area	1,37,000 00
29.	Canteen at Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu).	73,173.00
30.	Tourist Bungalow at Mahabalipuram beach (Tamil Nadu).	1,81,000 00

Assistant Directors working on ad hoc basis in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

7553. SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Assistant Directors working in his Ministry on *ad hoc* basis;

(b) the criteria laid down for their appointment;

(c) the total number of posts of Assistant Diretors in his Ministry; and

(d) whether the said officials are required to appear before Union Public Service Commission prior to their confirmation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) There are 19 such officers in the Department of Tourism.

(b) In accordance with the Recruitment Rules for the post of Assistant Director (Tourism) , 75% of the vacancies in that grade are filled by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission and the remaining 25% by promotion from the grades of Information Assistant and Superintendent. *Ad-hoc* appointments to the grade are made to fill.

(1) vacancies falling in the direct recruitment quota, pending arrival of U. P. S. C. nominees;

(2) other short-term vacancies.

(c) 45 in the Department of Tourism.

(d) Such *ad hoc* appintments do not confer any right whatever on the holders; they will have to go through the normal process of selection by the UPSC in case of direct recruitment and by the Departmental Promotion Committee in case of promotion,

Construction of Hangars at Delhi and other Airports

7554. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been delay in the construction of Hangars at Delhi and other Airports;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether any loss has been suffered due to delay in their construction and if so, the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The construction of Air-India's hangar at Palam airport is proceeding according to schedule. Air-India and Indian Airlines are also constructing a hangar each at Bombay. There has been some delay in their construction mainly due to the shortage of steel. In the case of the Indian Air-

lines' hanger, some delay was also occas oned by design problems These delays have resulted in an increase in the cost of construction by about Rs. 15 lakhs in the case of Air-India and Rs 18 Lakhs in the cost of Indian Airlines. In the latter case the scope of the project was also increased leading to additional expenditu e of about 39 lakhs

Decision on Enlarging the sphere of functions of Monopolies Commission

7555 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to enlarge the sphere of functions of the monopolies Commission and if so the main, features of the decision taken in his regard, and

(b) the main objectives of t is decision ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

गत भारत-पाक युद्ध मे लापता हुए सैनिको के परिवारो को सहायता

7556 **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत भारत-पाक युद्ध मे लापता हुए सैनिको के परिवारो को सहायता देने सबधी सरकार की नीति की मुख्य बात क्या है ?

रक्षा मत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) पिछले भारत-पाक युद्ध मे लापता हुए रक्षा सेना कार्मिको के परिवारो/आश्रितो को सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता की मुख्य बाते इस प्रकार है :

अफसर विवाहित अफसरो के मामले मे वेतन के 2/3 भाग के बराबर तथा अविवाहित अफसरो के मामले मे वेतन का 45 प्रतिशत के बराबर विशेष पारिवारिक भत्ता छ माह की अवधि तक अथवा तब तक दिया जाता रहेगा जब तक लापता अफसर को मृत नही मान लिया जाता । इस भत्ते को 1 फरवरी 1972 से विवाहित अफसरो के मामले मे वेतन के 3/4 भाग और अविवाहित अफसरो के माता-पिता के लिए अफसर के वेतन के 50 प्रतिशत भाग तक बढा दिया गया है ।

अफसर पद से नीचे के कार्मिक : विशेष पारिवारिक भत्ता, वेतन के 2/3 भाग के बराबर छ माह अथवा तब तक जब तक कि लापता कार्मिक को मृत नही मान लिया जाता, दिया जाता रहेगा । यदि उक्त राशि सैनिक द्वारा परिवार के लिए नियत की गई राशि से अधिक थी, तो अधिक राशि चार माह तक दी जाती है और उसके पश्चात विशेष पारिवारिक भत्ता दिया जाता है 1 फरवरी, 1972 से इस भत्ते की राशि को पूरे वेतन के बराबर तक बढा दिया गया है ।

सभी रेंक : (1) दिसम्बर, 1971 मे पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध सक्रियाओ के दौरान सभी लापता व्यक्तियो के मामलो मे दिसम्बर 1971, और जनवरी, 1972 माह के लिए तदथ आधार पर पूरी परिलब्धियो की अदायगी के लिए आदश दिए गए थे । विशेष पारिवारिक भत्ते/पेंशन की अदायगी के सम्बन्ध मे जाँच पूरी होने तक के लिए सैनिक द्वारा अपने परिवार के लिए नियत की गई राशि, आदि को इन दो महीनो की पूरी परिलब्धियो के साथ सम योजित किया गया ।

(2) लापता कर्मिको के बच्चे शिक्षा मत्रालय द्वारा संचालित सस्थानो मे प्रथम डिग्री कोस/स्नातकोत्तर कोर्स तक छ माह तक अथवा लापता व्यक्ति के वापस आ जाने तक, जो भी पहले हो निम्नलिखित शिक्षा सम्बन्धी रियायतें प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं —

(क) शिक्षा शुल्क और अन्य शुल्क से पूरी छूट,

(ख) पुस्तक और लेखन सामग्री का पूरा खर्चा, और

(ग) जिन संस्थानों में वर्दियां अनिवार्य हैं वहां उनका पूरा खर्चा।

एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयर-लाइन्स में पायलटों के चयन के लिए अपनाई गई कसौटी

7557. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स में पायलटों की भर्ती के लिए कितनी बार चयन किया गया; और

(ख) कितने पायलटों का चयन किया गया तथा उनके चयन के लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) :

एयर इण्डिया	इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स
9	कोई नहीं

परन्तु, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने जनवरी, 1972 में एक विज्ञापन जारी किया था जिसके प्रत्युत्तर में 457 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए। चयनों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) :

एयर इण्डिया

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 52 विमानचालकों का चयन किया गया।

इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स तथा बाहर से खुली भर्ती करने के लिए अपनाई गई कसौटी

शैक्षिक अर्हताएं : सीनियर कैम्ब्रिज, एस० एस० सी० अथवा इसके समकक्ष।

तकनीकी अर्हताएं . (क) एयरलाइन परिवहन विमानचालक लाइसेंस होना।

(ख) चालू इन्सट्रूमेंट रेटिंग।

(ग) चालू एफ० आर० टी० ओ० लाइसेंस।

उड़ान अनुभव : (क) 1500 घंटे, जिसमें से 1000 घंटे का अनुभव दो इंजन वाले अथवा बहु-इंजन वाले विमान पर होना चाहिये।

(ख) कमान के रूप में 100 घंटे की रात्रि उड़ान अनुभव।

आयु : 26 तथा 35 वर्ष के बीच, जिसे विशेष मामलों में छूट देकर 37 वर्ष तक किया जा सकता है।

भारतीय वायु सेना से भर्ती करने के लिए कसौटी

शैक्षिक अर्हताएं : सीनियर कैम्ब्रिज, एस० एस० सी० अथवा इसके समकक्ष।

तकनीकी अर्हताएं : इण्डियन एयरलाइन परिवहन विमानचालक लाइसेंस अथवा एफ० आर० टी० ओ० लाइसेंस होना चाहिए अथवा इण्डियन एयर-

लाइन परिवहन विमानचालक लाइसेंस अथवा एफ० आर० टी० ओ० लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र होना चाहिये ।

उड़ान अनुभव : जेट विमान पर कमान के रूप में 1000 घंटे, अथवा कमान के रूप में 1000 घटे जिसमे से 500 घटे का अनुभव दो इंजन वाले अथवा बहु-इंजन वाले विमान पर होना चाहिये । जेट पर उड़ान अनुभव रखने वालो के मामलें मे, उनके पास मास्टरग्रीन इस्ट्रूमेंट रेटिंग अथवा इंस्ट्रूमेंट रेटिंग परीक्षक टिकट होना चाहिये । (जेट विमान पर कमान के रूप मे 1000 घटे की अपेक्षा को इस समय सक्रिय उड़ान ड्यूटी पर नियुक्त विमान चालकों के मामले में और आगे घटा कर 750 घटे किया जा सकता है ।)

100 घटे का रात्रि उड़ान अनुभव ।

आयु : 30 से 37 वर्ष तक ।

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स

1968 मे विमानचालक के पद की पात्रता के लिए अपनाई गयी कसौटी

(क) चालू वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस, एफ० आर० टी० ओ० का होना तथा डी०सी-3 इस्ट्रूमेंट रेटिंग के लिए तकनीकी परीक्षा पास की होनी चाहिए ।

(ख) अधिकतम आयु 30 वर्ष, जिसमे कलिंग एयरलाइन्स की छटनी किए हुए विमान-चालको तथा भूतपूर्व वायु सेना के कार्मिको के लिए 5 वर्ष की छूट दी जा सकती है ।

विमानचालको के पद के लिए हाल मे निर्धारित की गयी अर्हताएं/अनुभव

(क) : चालू सी०पी०एल० तथा एफ०आर०टी०ओ० लाइसेंस ।

(ख) विमान पर कम से कम 15 घटे का वास्तविक इस्ट्रूमेंट फ्लाइंग अनुभव ।

(ग) : 1-1-72 को अधिकतम आयु 30 वर्ष; अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के अभ्यार्थियो तथा भूतपूर्व रक्षा सेवाओ के कार्मिको के लिए 35 वर्ष;

पिछले 3 वर्ष के दौरान लगातार विमानचालक के रूप मे नियुक्त अभ्यार्थियो के सम्बन्ध मे आयु मे 3 वर्ष की रियायत दी जा सकती है ।

इण्डियन एयर-लाइन्स के इंजीनियरो के 'धीरे काम करो' आन्दोलन के कारण हुई हानि

7558. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयर-लाइन्स मे इंजीनियरो के 'धीरे काम करो' आंदोलन के कारण सरकार को मार्च और अप्रैल, 1972 से काफी हानि उठानी पड़ी है,

(ख) यदि हां तो कितनी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इसका कोई स्थायी हल ढूंढ

रही है ताकि भविष्य मे हडताले नही हों ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इण्डियन एयर-लाइन्स के कुछ संधारण इजीवियरो द्वारा "धीरे काम करो" की नीति अपनाये जाने के कारण इसे कुछ हानि हुई। तथापि हानि का सख्यात्मक अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) इस दिशा मे लगातार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे का दर्जा बढ़ाना

7559. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** . क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे का दर्जा बढ़ान के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या अन्य प्रदेशो की राजधानियो के हवाई अड्डो का दर्जा बढ़ाने और उनका नवीकरण करन पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) श्रीनगर मे एक नये सिविल विमानन टर्मिनल भवन के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है। अतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन के लिए इसके विशिष्ट आकर्षण को दृष्टि मे रखते हुये इस विमान क्षेत्र के लिए अतर्राष्ट्रीय सेवाओ के परिचालन की सभावनाओं की अलग से जाच की जा रही है।

(ख) परिचालनात्मक और टर्मिनल सुविधाओ का सुधार एव परि-धम एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है और प्रादेशिक राजधानियो की ओर तो विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है।

मुजफ्फरपुर से दैनिक विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव

7560. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर से होकर दिल्ली से कलकत्ता और कलकत्ता से दिल्ली जाने वाला विमान मुजफ्फरपुर मे सप्ताह मे तीन बार रुकता है,

(ख) तो क्या मुजफ्फरपुर से विमान यात्रा करने वालो को जगह के अभाव मे टिकट नही मिलते है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मुजफ्फरपुर से दैनिक विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) जी, हा,।

(ख) कानपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर मे ईंधन सुविधाएँ न होने से आय भार (पे-लोड) के प्रतिबन्ध के कारण कभी-कभी मुजफ्फरपुर मे इच्छुक यात्रियो को सीटे नही दी जाती है। इसके अलावा कुछ उपलब्ध सीटो को मार्ग के अन्य स्टेशनो के लिए भी रखना पडता है।

(ग) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के बेड़े की स्थिति मे सुधार हो जाने पर पटना/मुजफ्फरपुर/पटना सेक्टर पर आवृत्ति बढा दी जाएगी। कानपुर मे ईंधन व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने के प्रयास किये जा रहे है।

Evaluation of Soviet made TU-154 Aircraft and U S made DC-10, Lock Heed-1011 and Airbus—A-300

7561 **SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are evaluating the performance of the Soviet made TU-154 aircraft, U. S made DC-10, Lo.k-Heed-1011 and Airbus A-300 to determine their suitability in indian climatic conditions ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines are making a study of several aircraft to see if they are likely to be suitable for operation on their net-work. The studies are in progress.

Increase in Traffic after the Introduction of Boeing 747

7552. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in traffic after the introduction of Boeing 747 ; and

(b) whether Government have succeeded in attracting foreign tourists after the introduction of concessional fares by Air India ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The concessional fares have met with some success. The results would, perhaps. have been better but for certain adverse factors last year, such as the monetary crises in the United States and the western countries, and developments in the sub continent culminating in Pakistan's aggression against India.

Allotment of Permanent Account number for Taxpayers

7563. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to issue Permanent Account Numbers to the taxpayers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and steps taken by the Government in this regerd ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main features of the proposal and the steps taken by the Government in this regard are given below :

A. *Main features of the proposal :*

1. The proposal is to allot to each taxpayer, whose name is borne on the registers of the Income-tax Department, a permanent Account Number which will remain unchanged for all time to come irrespective of transfer of his case from one place to another. This will remove several difficulties which arise from the present system of fluctuating General Index Numbers.

2. The Permanent Account Number consists of nine digits and two letters for all assessees other than representative assessees and eight digits and two letters for persons who are representative assessees, like trustees, agents, etc.

3. In order to facilitate quicks transmission of the various documents to the I.T.O having jurisdiction over the case, a speaking code consisting of abbreviations for the town and the designation of the assessing I.T.O. have been devised. This will be mentioned below the Permanent Account Number.

B. *Steps taken by the Government* :

1. The Scheme of Permanent Account Numbers was tried in selected circles on pilot basis at five places in the country. From the experience gained, the scheme was simplified for implementation on an all India basis. Instructions for preparatory work and the procedure to be followed for allotment of Permanent Accounts Numbers, have been issued. A watch is being kept on the progress of the work by means of periodical reports.

2. It is expected that the allotment of Permanent Account Numbers to all taxpayers will be completed by June, 1972.

Dispute between Management and Aircraft maintenance Engineers in Indian Airlines

7564. M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) wheter the matter regarding the settlement of wage dispute between Indian Airlines management and the Aircraft Maintenance Engineers has been referred to the Prime Minister for decision , and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir The matter is under the consideration of Government

ग्लोब मोटर कम्पनी, नई दिल्ली मे अपना धन जमा करने वाले व्यक्ति

7565 **श्री हरी सिंह :**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी

क्या **कम्पनी कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्लोब मोटर्स कम्पनी नामक दिल्ली की फर्म मे कुल कितने व्यक्तियो ने अपना धन जमा करवाया था और उनमे से कितने व्यक्तियो को अपना जमा धन अभी तक वापस नही मिला है ?

कम्पनी-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : ग्लोब मोटर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार दिल्ली को भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार जमाकर्ताओ के लेखाओ की कुल सख्या 1709 है, एव 1617 खाओ को कुछ किस्ते दे दी गई है ।

बिहार मे सोने के आभूषणो की बिक्री

7566 **श्री हरी सिंह**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी

क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश के बहुत से सोने के व्यापारी देश के दूसरे भागो से सोने के बने बनाये आभूषण लाकर बिहार मे बेचते हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस कारण बिहार के बहुत से स्वर्णकार बेकार हो गये है तथा इस कारण उनमे काफी असन्तोष व्याप्त है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बिहार के स्वर्णकारो के हितो की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के आर गणेश) (क) से (ग). बिहार राज्य स्वर्णकार सघ, पटना जिला स्वर्णकार सघ तथा अखिल भारतीय स्वर्णकार सघ जैसे बिहार के स्वर्णकार सगठनो ने इस आशय की दरख्वास्ते की थी कि सोने के व्यापारियो द्वारा गश्ती विक्रेताओ की मार्फत जेवरात की अन्तर्राज्यीय बिक्री मे स्थानीय स्वर्णकारो पर बुरा असर पड रहा है ।

लायसेंसदार स्वर्ण व्यापारियो के गश्ती विक्रेताओ द्वारा फेरी लगाकर जेवरो की बिक्री मे दुरुपयोग और कदाचार की गुजाइश रहती है, और स्वर्ण (नियत्रण) अधिनियम मे, लायसेंसदार स्वर्ण व्यापारी को अपने लायसेंस शुदा स्थान को छोडकर अन्यत्र ऐसे व्यापारी के रूप मे व्यापार करने की अनुमति नही है, इ लिए लायससदार स्वर्ण व्यापारियो के गश्ती विक्रेताओ की मार्फत फेरी लगाकर जेवरो की बिक्री की प्रणाली ही बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

Opening of Branches of Commercial Banks in Bihar

7567 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has permmitted private Commercial Banks to open their Branches in Bihar during 1972 73, and

(b) the number of Branches the Banks are opening in rular areas ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) During the financial year 1972-73, the United Indus

trial Bank Ltd , a scheduled commercial Bank in the private sector, was granted licence for opening a new office at Patna,

(b) No licence for opening of a branch of a private sector bank in the rural areas of Bihar is pending at present

Loans Advanced to Different Categories of Persons in Ranchi and Hazaribagh Districts (Bihar)

7568 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of banks in Palamau, Ranchi and Hazaribagh Districts of Bihar which advanced loans to petty shop keepers, rickshaw-pullers, taxi drivers, farmers, lecturers of colleges and teachers of colleges and teachers of schools to improve their lot, and

(b) number of applications pending for sanction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) At the end of December, 1971 the following banks were operating in these districts of Bihar

1 Palamau

(i) State Bank of India

(ii) Punjab National Bank

2 Ranchi

(i) State Bank of India

(ii) Central Bank of India

(iii) Bank of India

(iv) Punjab National Bank,

(v) Bank of Baroda,

(vi) United Commercial Bank,

(vii) United Bank of India

(viii) Union Bank of India, and

(ix) Allahabad Bank.

3 *Hazaribagh :*

(i) State Bank of India,

(ii) Central Bank of India

(iii) Bank of India

(iv) Bank of Ba oda

(v) United Commercial Bank

(vi) United Bank of India

(vii) Union Bank of India

As a matter of policy, all public sector banks advance loans on a priority basis to hitherto neglected sectors which incude all the categories of persons referred to by the Hon'ble Member

(b) The information asked for is not readily available and is being collected

Shortage of Hotel Accommodation for Tourists in Bihar

7569 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of tourist hotels in Bihar at present both in Public and Private sectors and the number of rooms therein,

(b) whether there is shortage of hotel accommodation for tourists in this State, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) There are 3 hotels approved by the Department of Tourism in Bihar Information is not available in respect of other hotels

(b) and (c). It is recognised that there is a general shortage of good hotel accommodation at almost all places of tourist importance in the country In Bihar, fact

lities for tourists have been provided and the same shall be augmented by adding these at Patna, Nalanda, Rajgir, Bodh Gaya and Vaishali. Government does not propose to construct hotels in Bihar, but the construction of a Tourist Reception Centre is contemplated at Patna, which along with other facilities, will include residential accommodation for tourists. In the private sector four hotel projects have been approved at the planning stage at Patna, which on completion, are expected to provide 362 rooms. The private sector has been encouraged to set up more hotels in the country by means of various incentives including tax and fiscal reliefs, financial assistance under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme, the sale of Government owned land at concessional rates for hotel construction, and priority treatment for the needs of the hotel industry.

Loans given by Nationalised Banks for purchase of Rickshaws and Tongas in Bihar

7570. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether loans have been given by the Nationalised Banks in Bihar to Rickshaw-pullers and Tonga-wallas for purchase of Rickshaws and Tongas; and

(b) if so, the number thereof, District-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Advances to rickshaw-pullers and tonga-wallas are covered under the category of 'Transport Operators'. Separate figures in respect of rickshaw-pullers and tonga-walas are not maintained However, the information regarding nationalised banks' advances to road transport operators in Bihar State as a whole is given below :—

Public sector banks' advances to road transport operators in Bihar

As at the end of	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)
December, 1970	784	165
December, 1971	1837	354

District-wise break-up of the above information is not available and will be collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enquiry into the Affairs of Wimco and Gramophone Company of India

7571. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether inquiries have been ordered into the affairs of WIMCO and the Gramophone Company of India by the Monopolies Commission and if so, the circumstances leading to the institution of inquiries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : Yes Sir. Two complaints from two associations were received by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission on 30.6.1971 and 19.7.1971 alleging that WIMCO has been pursuing restrictive trade practices. The Commission has started an enquiry on receipt of these complaints.

The Gramophone Company of India has filed with the Registrar Restructive Trade Agreements five standard agreements entered into with different gramophone record dealers, record playing instrument dealers, film producers and artistes. These agreements revealed that the Company has been adopting restrictive Trade Practices and maintaining resale prices. On 21.4.1972 the Registrar Restrictive Trade Agreements moved an application under section 10(a)(iii) of the Act before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for enquiry into the said restrictive trade practices resorted to by the company.

Proposal to open Hotel for Middle Class Tourists at places of Tourist Interest in the Country

7572. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening hotels for middle-class tourists at places of tourist interest in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to have tent-rest abodes for students and middle-class tourists from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) In order to provide cheaper accommodation for middle-class tourists, it is proposed to construct Youth Hostels, Reception Centres, Rest Houses and Tourist Bungalows. The India Tourism Development Corporation also proposes to construct Motels and expand some of the existing Travellers' Lodges.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to put up Camping Sites on road routes where density of tourist traffic is high. Details of the schemes are being finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

Development of Hill-Side Tourist Center in Orissa

7573. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to develop Hill-side Tourist Centres in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the names of the places and when they are likely to be developed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Advance to Cyclone and Flood Affected Employees of Defence Installation at Balasore (Orissa)

7574. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether house building advance for cyclone and flood affected employees of Defence installation at Balasore (Orissa) was given as per Government Circular;

(b) if so, the number of employees who recieved the advance; and

(c) the number of employees who were not given the advances ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The advance was given to all those who had applied for the advance and were found eligible for the grant of such an advance under the Government order on the subject.

(b) The number of employees who received such advances would be about 270.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा खेमकरण और अजनाला (अमृतसर) में गोली चलाया जाना

7575. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने हाल ही में खेमकरण और अजनाला (अमृतसर) क्षेत्र में भारतीय गश्ती दलों पर गोलियों का प्रहार किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन घटनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

1. 3 अप्रैल को 4 बजकर 45 मिनट पर पाकिस्तानी सैन्य दल ने वास्तविक नियन्त्रण रेखा के पार से चुगावन के उत्तर पश्चिम में 8 मील क्षेत्र में हमारे गश्ती दल पर गोली चलाई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हमारे दो अन्य रैंक घायल हो गये; हमारे सैन्य दल ने प्रभावी ढंग से उसका उत्तर दिया । कितने पाकिस्तानी सैनिक हताहत हुए इसका पता नहीं ।

2. 20 अप्रैल को 2 बजकर 45 मिनट पर जब हमारे गश्ती सैनिक चागाह से उत्तर पश्चिम मे 8 मील के क्षेत्र मे आग बुझा रहे थे तो पाकिस्तानी सैनिको द्वारा उन पर गोली चलाई गई, हमारे गश्ती सैनिको ने बडे कारगर ढंग से उसका जवाब दिया। हमारी ओर कोई घायल नही हुआ, पाकिस्तानी हताहतो की सख्या का पता नही।

3 30 अप्रैल और 1 मई को पाकिस्तानी सैन्य दल ने वास्तविक नियन्त्रण रेखा के पार म रानियन के उत्तर मे 2 मील के क्षेत्र के हमारे सैन्य दल पर रुक-रुक कर गोली चलाई, इस गोली चलाने का हमारे सैन्य दल ने जवाब दिया और हमारी ओर कोई हताहत नही हुआ।

4 30 अप्रैल को 12 बजकर 50 मिनट पर पाकिस्तानी सैन्य दल ने वास्तविक नियन्त्रण रेखा के पार से खेमकरण के पश्चिम मे $2\frac{1}{2}$ मील के क्षेत्र मे हमारे सैन्य दल पर गोली चलाई, हमारे सैन्य दल ने गोली का उत्तर दिया। हमारा एक अन्य रैंक घायल हुआ और तीन पाकिस्तानी सिपाही गिरते हुए देखे गये।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा रिक्शा चलाने वालो और बैलगाड़ी वालों को ऋण

7576. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा रिक्शा चलाने वालो और बैलगाडी वालो को भी ऋण दिये जाते है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो 1970 मे और 1971 मे क्रमश: कितने कितने रिक्शा वालो बैल-गाडी वालो को कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया और किस-किस ब्याज की दर पर दिया गया ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). रिक्शा चलाने वालो और बैलगाडी वालो को मिलने वाले ऋण 'सडक परिवहन चालको' की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आते है। रिक्शा चलाने वालो और बैलगाडी वालो के बारे मे आकड़े अलग से नही रखे जाते। फिर भी सारे देश मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा सडक परिवहन चालको को दिये गये ऋण के सम्बन्ध मे सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा सड़क परिवहन चालकों को ऋण

निम्नलिखित मास की समाप्ति पर	ऋण खातो की सख्या	बकाया रकम (लाख रुपयो मे)
दिसम्बर 1970	15,513	2 34 42
दिसम्बर 1971	22,645	3832 00

इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिये गये ऋणो पर बैंको द्वारा 10% से 11% तक की ब्याज दर वसूल की जाती है।

हैवी व्हीकल फैक्ट्री, आवडी की कुल पूंजी, इसका वार्षिक उत्पादन और निर्यात क्षमता

7577. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हैवी व्हीकल फैक्टरी आवडी मे कुल कितनी पूजी लगी है और इस फैक्टरी मे प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितने मूल्य का उत्पादन होता है; और

(ख) क्या इस फैक्टरी मे तैयार उत्पादो का निर्यात करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) मे राज्य मत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) हैवी व्हीकल फैक्टरी, आवडी मे लगाई गई कुल पूजी 17.27 करोड़ रुपए है। इसके वार्षिक उत्पादन का मूल्य लगाई गई पूंजी के अनुरुप रहा है। ब्यौरा देना जन हित मे नही होगा।

(ग) जी नही, श्रीमान।

नेशनल कैडेट कोर की युद्ध में उपयोगिता और 1971-72 में इस पर किया गया व्यय

7578 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने युद्ध मे नेशनल कैडेट कोर की उपयोगिता का मूल्यांकन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध के बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा 1971-72 मे इस पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) तथा (ख). एन सी सी के कैडेटो तथा अधिकारियो का युद्ध की अवस्था मे समाधात ड्यूटी देने का जिसमे अग्निशस्त्रो का उपयोग होता हो कोई दायित्व नही है। जब कभी जरूरत हो उन्हे निष्क्रिय वायु रक्षा कार्य, नागरिक सुरक्षा चौकियो पर नियुक्ति, यातायात नियन्त्रण, सदेश-वाहक सेवा, अस्पताल आदि मे ड्यूटियो पर लगाया जा सकता है। हाल की लडाई मे जब कभी उन्हे ऐसी ड्यूटियां दी गई एन० सी० सी कैडेटो तथा अधिकारियो ने उनका पालन किया। इस सम्बन्ध मे एन०सी०सी० कैडेटो तथा अधिकारियो के कार्य का अलग से मूल्यांकन नही किया गया है।

तथापि, समूचे नेशनल कैडेट कोर के कार्य का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक समिति गठित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) नेशनल कैडेट कोर पर हुए समस्त व्यय का अलग से खाता नही रखा जाता। प्रशिक्षण पर प्रति व्यक्ति लागत और कैडेटो की सख्या पर आधारित 1971-72 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारो द्वारा वहन किया नेशनल कैडेट कोर पर अनुमानित व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

केन्द्र	राज्य	योग
(व्यय लाख रुपयो मे)		
1198 00	873.72	2071.72

एकाधिकार एव प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रियाएं अधिनियम

7579 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** . क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार उन उद्देश्यो को प्राप्त करने मे सफल रही है जिनके लिए एकाधिकार एव प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रियाए अधिनियम, 1969 बनाया गया था और यदि हा, तो उन उपलब्धियो का ब्योरा क्या है ?

कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) एकाधिकार एव निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1-6-1970 को लागू हुआ। इस अधिनियम के लागू होने के तुरन्त पश्चात, एकाधिकार एव निबन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा आयोग की स्थापना, रजिस्ट्रार, निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार अनुबन्ध, व निदेशक, जाँच-पडताल की नियुक्ति सहित अनेक प्रशासनिक कार्य, जो इस अधिनियम की योजनान्तर्गत, महत्वपूर्ण कृत्य-कारी है, हाथ मे लिए गए। इस अधिनियम के अनेक उपबन्धो के कार्य एव प्रशासन का लेखा अधिनियम की धारा 62 के अनुसरण मे, संसद के दोनो सदनो के पटल पर शीघ्र प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली प्रथम वार्षिक प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट मे दिया जाएगा।

इस स्थिति का सक्षेप मे वर्णन इस प्रकार है कि इस अल्पविधि के अन्तर्गत यह अधिनियम देश मे औद्योगिक एव आर्थिक कार्य कलापो के नियत्रण व विनियम से सम्बन्धित लोगो के विचारों मे एक नवीन अनुशपन लाने मे समर्थ हुआ है। एकाधिकार कोण प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयो व कृत्यकारियो के लिए, आर्थिक एव औद्योगिक क्षेत्रो की बाबत निर्णय करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण विचार का विषय बन गया है। औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने वाले मंत्रालय, तथा वे

जो गैर-अनुसूचित उद्योगों का कार्य कर रहे हैं, यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता के लिए चिंतित हो गये हैं कि उपक्रम या उपक्रमों के अन्तः सम्बन्धित समूह, जो इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को आकर्षित करते हैं अपने कार्य-कलापों एवं व्यापार का आगे विस्तार करने की जब तक अनुमति प्राप्त न कर सकें, तब तक कि इस प्रकार के विस्तार से सर्व साधारण के अहितार्थ, आर्थिक शक्ति के संकेन्द्रण की ओर ले जाने वाले न पाये जाए, अथवा जनता के हित मे वास्तविक रूप से लाभप्रद हो। इस प्रकार के विस्तार की अनुमति देते समय यह सुनिश्चित करना विशिष्ट चिन्ता का विषय होना चाहिए कि जनता के हितो से सम्बन्धित प्रति प्रभावी स्थितिया, जैसे साम्य सरचना का विस्तृत आधार भूत, सरकारी ऋणो की साम्य मे परिवर्त्यता, निर्यात बन्धन अथवा पिछड़े स्थानो मे परियोजनाओ की स्थापना, विनियमित की जाय।

इस अधिनियम के प्रारम्भण की तारीख से 30-4-1972 तक कुल 847 उपक्रमो ने अधिनियम की धारा 26 (2) के अन्तर्गत, अपने आप को पंजीकृत किराया है। इस अधिनियम मे निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा से सम्बन्धित अनुबन्धो के पंजीकरण की भी व्यवस्था है। 30-4-1972 तक कुल 9229 अनुबन्ध रजिस्ट्रार के पास मिसिल हुए थे, जिनमे से 2536 अनुबन्धो की परीक्षा की जा चुकी है। कुछ अनुबन्धो की एकाधिकार एव निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा आयोग द्वारा जाचपड़ताल भी की गई है।

कोटा (राजस्थान) में गैस सप्लाई की कमी

7580. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा (राजस्थान) मे वर्ष 1969 की तुलना मे इस वर्ष गैस के कितने सिलेन्डरों की खपत हुई;

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष गैस की कमी की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले). (क) राजस्थान मे कोटा नामक स्थान मे एस्सो गैस के ट्रेड नाम से केवल एक तेल कम्पनी, अर्थात् एस्सो, तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल० पी० जी० बेचती है। वर्ष 1969 के दौरान एल० पी० जी० की खपत 152 मीटरी टन थी। 1971 के दौरान खपत 273 मीटरी टन थी। आशा है कि 1972 के दौरान वास्तविक खपत इससे भी अधिक हो जायेगी।

(ख) कमी की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नही हुई है। एस्सो ने बताया है कि कोई प्रतीक्षा-सूचियाँ नही है और हर महीने 30 से 40 नये ग्राहको को गैस सप्लाई की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Enquiry Against Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd

7581. SHRI RAMAVATRR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) Whether on receipt of a communication dated 15th July, 1971 from some Members of Lok Sabha Government had instituted an enquiry against Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj, Saran (Bihar); and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Investigations are stile being made and necessary information will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

रिजर्व बैंक की पटना शाखा मे कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था

7582 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की पटना शाखा के 800 कर्मचारियो मे से केवल 72 कर्मचारियो को ही आवास की सुविधा दी गई है;

(ख) क्या रिजर्व बैंक एम्पलाईज एसोसियेशन ने कर्मचारियो के लिए आवास (क्वार्टर) की व्यवस्था करने के लिए बैंक के व्यवस्थापको को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) स्थानीय कर्मचारी सघ ने मार्च 1971 मे हुई अपनी वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक मे पारित एक सकल्प को रिजर्व बैंक के पास भेजा था जिसमे बैंक से यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह पटना मे कर्मचारियो के लिये पर्याप्त सख्या मे क्वार्टर बनवाए ।

(ग) इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट, राज्य सरकार और समाचारपत्रो विज्ञापन के जरिये पूरी कोशिशे करने के बावजूद भी, रिजर्व बैंक को अभी तक अतिरिक्त क्वाटर बनाने के लिए पटना मे कोई जमीन नही मिल सकी है । तथापि, बैंक इस सम्बन्ध मे प्रयत्नशील है ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को दिए जाने वाले बोनस मे अन्तर

7583 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको और स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कर्मचारियो को दिए गए बोनस मे अन्तर है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितना, और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) और (ग) बैंकिंग उद्योग मे प्रत्येक बैंक के लिए यह परिपाटी रही है कि वे अपने वार्षिक कार्य परिणामो को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, अपने कर्मचारी सघो के साथ प्रत्यक्ष बातचीत करके बोनस घोषित करे । सरकार ने इस परिपाटी मे कोई हस्तक्षेप नही किया है । चूकि सभी बैंको के कार्य परिणाम एक समान नही होते इस लिए प्रत्येक बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले बोनस की राशि भी भिन्न भिन्न होगी, राशि की यह भिन्नता एक ओर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको और दूसरी ओर स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के बीच ही नही रहेगी अपितु स्वय राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको मे भी पाई जाएगी ।

(ख) स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया और 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको मे प्रकाशित लाभ (समायोजित) और उपबन्धित/प्रदत्त बोनस के आकडे सलग्न विवरण मे दिए गए है ।

विवरण

क्रम सख्या	बैंक का नाम	लाख रुपयो मे प्रकाशित लाभ (समायोजित)	1971 के लिए बोनस	विशेष टिप्पणी
1	2		3	4
1	सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया	288.55	176 00	इसमे प्रबधक वर्ग
2	बैंक आफ इण्डिया	215 46	126 00	द्वारा प्रस्तावित 21

1	2	3	4
3	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	245.00	129.00	लाख रुपये का
4	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	218.79	120.00	हीरक जयन्ती बोनस
5	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	180.45	81.50	शामिल नहीं है।
6	कनारा बैंक	139.07	72.40	
7	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया	93.44	51.73	
8	देना बैंक	65.13	30.00	
9	सिंडीकेट बैंक	89.99	43.01	
10	यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	74.05	37.55	
11	इलाहाबाद बैंक	54.06	30 06	
12	इण्डियन बैंक	24 11	17.50*	
13	बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	3 .44	13.42*	
14	इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक	39 42	.5.72	
	स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया	7/7 78	495 00	

*अनंतिम

वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित किये जाने वाले स्थान

7584. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972 73 में मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में किन किन स्थानों का विकास किया जाना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 1972-73 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के पूरा किये अथवा हाथ में लिये जाने की आशा है :

(1) भोपाल में युवा होस्टल को पूरा करना।

(2) सांची में जल वितरण योजना को पूरा करना।

(3) खजुराहो में यात्री लॉज के विस्तार का कार्य पूरा करना।

(4) कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में विश्राम गृह का निर्माण।

(5) कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान का आन्तरिक विद्युतीकरण।

(6) किस्ली में जल वितरण योजना।

(7) खजुराहो में जल वितरण योजना।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास की प्रगति और उस पर व्यय

7585. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित**: क्या पर्यटन

और नागर विमानन मंत्री 11 जून 1971 के मध्य प्रदेश मे पर्यटक केन्द्रो के रूप मे नये स्थानो के विकास के बारे मे अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 447 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पर्यटको के लिये आकर्षक स्थानो के विकास के संबध मे क्या प्रगति हुई है और उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिह) : मध्य प्रदेश मे केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत हाथ मे ली गई पर्यटन योजनाओं की प्रगति का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

पर्यटन विभाग

(1) भोपाल : 2 50 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक युवा होस्टल के निर्माण का कार्य प्रगति पर है, और इस के इस वर्ष अक्तूबर मास तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

(2) कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान, पर्यटको के उपयोग के लिये राज्य सरकार को 43,000/- रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक मिनी बस उपलब्ध करायी गई। उद्यान स्थित आवासीय क्वाटरो मे विद्युतीकरण का कार्य 2 50 लाख रुपये की लागत से पूरा कर लिया गया है। विश्राम गृह के निर्माण का कार्य, जिस पर 11 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत आयेगी, प्रगति पर है। उद्यान मे जल वितरण योजना की व्यवस्था करने का कार्य शीघ्र प्रारभ कर दिया जायेगा।

(3) खजुराहो · गत वर्ष राज्य सरकार को पानी की दो टकियो की मरम्मत तथा शिविर-स्थल हेतु भूमि अभिग्रहण करने के लिये एक लाख रुपये की राशि प्रदान की गई थी। यह कार्य सम्पन्न हो चुका है। जल वितरण योजना सम्बन्धी कार्य शीघ्र ही हाथ मे लिया जायेगा।

(4) साची जल वितरण योजना का कार्य प्रगति पर है और आशा है कि यह कार्य चालू वित्त वर्ष मे पूरा हो जायेगा। स्कीम की अनुमानित लागत 1,92 लाख रुपये है। इस योजना पर अब तक 70,000/- रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम

खजुराहो मे 32 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से यात्री लॉज के परिवर्धन का कार्य प्रगति पर है और आशा है कि यह कार्य चाल वित्त वर्ष मे पूरा हो जायेगा। इस के फलस्वरुप वर्तमान आवास मे 40 कमरो की वृद्धि हो जायेगी। इस योजना पर अब तक 5 73 लाख रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके है।

मध्य प्रदेश के खाद्यान्न व्यापारियो को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

7586 **श्री गगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्यान्न व्यापार के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के खाद्यान्न व्यापारियो को ऋण दिए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इस के लिए कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ग) क्या इन ऋणो का प्रभाव खाद्यान्नो के मूल्यो पर भी पडा है ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) : जी, हां।

(ख) : मध्य प्रदेश मे अनाज के लिए व्यापारियो को दिये गये ऋणों के सम्बन्ध मे बकाया रकमों के आकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

	(करोड रुपयो मे)
मध्य जून, 1969	बकाया रकम
(राष्ट्रीयकरण के तत्काल पूर्व)	6 0
जून, 1970	5.3
जून, 1971	4 4

(ग) : अनाज व्यापारियो को दिये जाने वाले ऋण भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के चयनात्मक ऋण नियत्रण के अधीन होते है जिस के अनुसार समय समय पर मूल्यो के रुख और पूर्ति की स्थिति को हिसाब मे लेने के बाद ब्याज की न्यूनतम दर पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाता है न्यूनतम मार्जिन और ऋणो की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की जाती है। नियत्रणो को इस प्रकार नियमित किया जाता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि उत्पादनात्मक और वितरणात्मक प्रयोजनो की ऋणो सबधी वास्तविक आवश्यकताए पूरी होती रहे, और जमाखोरी और सट्टेबाजी को रोका जा सके।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दिया गया ऋण

7587 **श्री गगाचरण दीक्षित** क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि उसके द्वारा केन्द्र को वापिस की जाने वाली ऋण की राशि को कम कर दिया जाये, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) जी नही।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नही होता।

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जन-जातियो के कर्मचारी

7588 **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि मध्य प्रदेश मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको मे अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो के कर्मचारियो की वर्ष वार प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Investment by Soorajmull Nagarmull Group

7589 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) the total amount of intercorporate investment by the firms under the control of Soorajmull Nagarmull group during the last three years,

(b) the amount of investment by each of the firms including amount of investment in each case,

(c) whether government have imposed any restriction on this group in respect of intercorporate investment, and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Shifting of venue of operation by gold smugglers to Sundarbans.

7590 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report which appeared in the "*Hindustan Times*", dated the 28th April, 1972 under the caption "gold smugglers find sundarbans safe", and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) The Government has seen the report that appeared in the "*Hindustan Times*" dated the 28 April, 1972 Enquiries made in the matter have not revealed any smuggling of gold through the sundarbans However a watch is being kept.

खेमकरण सेक्टर मे पाकिस्तानी सैनिको द्वारा एक भारतीय किसान का मारा जाना

7591. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

( ) क्या पाकिस्तानी गश्ती सैनिको ने अप्रैल, 1972 को खेमकरण सेक्टर मे कई बार गोली चलाई जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक किसान की जान चली गई,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उस मृत किसान के परिवार को मुआवजा देने का है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितना ।

रक्षा मत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) 25 अप्रैल को खेमकरण क्षेत्र मे सीमा के समीप पाकिस्तानी सैनिको द्वारा अकारण गोली चलाए जाने के फलस्वरुप दो नागरिक मारे गए और दो घायल हुए ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Liaison between C. S I. R. and Defence R. & D , production and supply Organisations

7592 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research's continuo is liaison with the Defence Researchs and Development Organisation and the Defence Supply and Production authorities has resulted in a number of projects being undertaken in the National Laboratories to develop know-how for urgent Defence requirements ;

(b) whether in 97 per cent cases, the capabilities for production either existed or could easily be developed on the basis of available equipment and personnel . and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to strengthen and droad-base the liaison between these organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes Sir A number of projects have been given to the national laboratories by the Defence R&D, Defence Supplies and Defence Production to develop know how for urgent defence requirements

(b) In a number of cases the development has led to successful exploitation by bulk production CSIR Laboratories carry out the development and pass on the know-how to firms for producing the items in quantity Negotiations for bulk production of other items is in progress to ensure suitable time frames and cost.

(c) It is the policy of government to avail of all facilities available in CSIR laboratories and to strenthen the liaison between these organisations

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको की शाखाये खोलना

7593. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** · क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले मे गत दो वर्षों मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको की कितनी शाखाए खोली गई,

(ख) उक्त शाखाओ द्वारा कृषि उपज मे वृद्धि के लिए किसानो को कितना ऋण दिया गया और इस समय कितने आवेदन-पत्र ऋण हेतु विचाराधीन है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण). (क) 31 मार्च 197 को समाप्त होने वाली 2 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक अर्थात सैंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने जो मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले का लीड बैंक भी है इस जिले मे एक नया कार्यालय खोला है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इसी अवधि मे स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के एक सहायक बैंक, स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर ने इस जिले मे तीन नये कार्यालय खोले हैं। 31 मार्च 1972 को, मुरेना मे इन नए कार्यालयो समेत, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको के 9 कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे थे।

(ख) सभव सीमा तक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के भिन्ड जिले मे राष्ट्री कृत बैंको की शाखायें खोलना

7594 **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिन्ड जिले मे गत दो वर्षों मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको की कितनी नई शाखाये खोली गई, और

(ख) उक्त शाखाओ द्वारा किसानो को कृषि उपज मे वृद्धि के लिए कितना ऋण दिया गया और इस समय ऋण हेतु कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 31 मार्च 1972 को समाप्त होने वाली दो वर्ष की अवधि मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको मे से एक बैंक अर्थात सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने मध्य प्रदेश के भिन्ड जिले मे दो नये कार्यालय खोले हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के एक सहायक बैंक स्टेट—बैंक आफ इन्दौर ने इसी अवधि मे इस जिले मे दो नये कार्यालय खोले हैं। इनके खुल जाने से 31 मार्च 1972 को जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको के जो कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे थे उनकी कुल सख्या 7 थी।

(ख) सम्भव सीमा तक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के गुना जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको की शाखायें खोलना

7595 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के गुना जिले मे गत दो वर्षों मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको की कितनी नई शाखायें खोली गयी, और

(ख) उक्त शाखाओ द्वारा कृषि उपज मे वृद्धि के लिए किसानो को कितना ऋण दिया गया और इस समय कितने आवेदन-पत्र ऋण हेतु विचाराधीन हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 को समाप्त होने वाली दो वर्षों की अवधि मे जबकि 14 राष्ट्रीकृत बैंको मे से किसी भी बैंक ने गुना जिले मे कोई भी नया कार्यालय नही खोला, स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर ने, जो कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक का सहायक बैंक है तथा जिले का 'लीड' बैंक भी है, इस जिले मे 5 नये कार्यालय खोले थे। इन नये कार्यालयो को मिला कर, जिले मे काम कर रहे सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको के कार्यालयो की सख्या 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 को 10 थी।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1972 के अन्त मे इन 5 नये कार्यालयो मे से 2 कार्यालयो द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसानो को दिये गए ऋणो की बकाया रकम 3.13 लाख रुपया थी। सभी आवेदन-पत्रो पर गुणावगुणो के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है तथा इन कार्यालयों के पास काफी अर्से से कोई आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन नही है।

मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें खोलना

7596. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा जिले म राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी नई शाखाएं खोली गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान, इलाहाबाद बैंक ने जो कि रीवा जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के लिए 'लीड' बैंक है, इस जिले में चार नए कार्यालय खोले थे। इन नए कार्यालयों को मिलाकर, इस जिले में मार्च 1972 के अन्त में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कुल 12 कार्यालय काम कर रहे थे।

मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें खोलना

7597. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय.** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सन् 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिलें में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी नई शाखाएं खोली गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान, इलाहाबाद बैंक ने, जोकि मध्य प्रदेश में सतना जिले के लि : 'लीड' बैंक है, इस जिले में 3 नये कार्यालय खोले थे। इन तीन नये कार्यालयों को मिलाकर इस जिले में मार्च, 1972 के अन्त में सरकारी क्षेत्र की बैंकों के कुल 12 कार्यालय काम कर रहे थे।

Payment of compensation to owners of Land Acquired for Landing ground in Tuisindrai (Tripura).

7598. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no compensation has been paid to the owners of the land acquired for the landing ground at Tuisindrai, Tripura ;

(b) if so, the number of families affected thereby ; and

(c) the probable time by which compensation will be paid to the owners of the land and at the rates thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c) Rs. 1,76,089.69 P have been disbursed as intial compensation for crops, huts and trees standing on the land in question at the time of its occupation in October, 1971. Action is in hand to acquire the land. The compensation for acquisition of the land will be paid after completion of necessary formalities. The information regarding number of families effected is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Amount Advanced to agriculturists and Industrialists from the Nationalised Banks in Tripura

7599 **SHRI DASARATHA DEB** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan advanced to agriculturists and industrialists (separately) in Tripura by the Nationalised Banks during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any agency to act as a watch-dog for the proper utilisation of the loan advanced from the Nationalised Banks; and

(c) whether any fictitious company on the pretext of starting Industry has so far taken any loan from the Banks in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The nationalised banks have their own arrangements for supervision over proper utilisation of the loans advanced to the borrowers.

Swindling of huge amount by an Employee of a branch of the S. B. I., Bhubneswar

7600. SHRI ARJUN SETHI ·
SHRI P. GANGA DEB ·

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an employee of a Branch of the State Bank of India, Bhubneswar has swind'ed a huge amount of the Orissa State Government's fund by forging signatures ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to make recovery of the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) According to the information available with Government no employee of the State Bank of India, Bhubneswar Branch is involved in the reported swindling of a huge amount of the Orissa State Government's funds, by forging signatures

(b) Does not arise

New Wage Structure adopted by India Tourism Development Corporation

7601 SHRI B S BHAURA · Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2138 on the 7th April, 1972 regarding the payment of interim relief to the employees of India Tourism Development Corporation and state

(a) the salient features of the new wage structure adopted by India Tourism Development Corporation , and

(b) how the Corporation proposes to compensate the employees of various units of the Corporation for the rise in price-index ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION DR KARAN SINGH): (a) The wage structure adopted by the India Tourism Development Corporation in respect of hotels is the one recommended by the Wage Board for Hotels in Delhi. For the Headquarters, Travellers' Lodges, Transport Units Duty Free Shops etc, the scales of pay and allowances as admissible to Central Government employees, from the guide-lines.

(b) In the Headquarters and the other smaller units referred to above, the present total emoluments of the employees are, by and large, higher than those received by similarly placed employees in the Hotel Industry and in some cases even higher than those in Government service Even so, the Management does consider from time to time whether an increase in emoluments is called for in the context of the price index

आम बीमा (जनरल इन्श्योरेंस) के फील्ड स्टाफ को अन्तरिम सहायता देना

7 02 श्री रामरतन शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आम बीमा मे क्लेरिकल स्टाफ को दो मास का कुल वेतन अन्तिरिम सहायता के रूप में दिया गया था,

(ख) क्या आम बीमा के फील्ड स्टाफ को भी इस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यो नही ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Resumption of US Aid to India

7603 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report which appeared in "The Statesman", New Delhi dated the 5th May, 1972 under the heading 'U S. Rethinking on aid to India", and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government are watching the situation

Offer made by Bombay Based Pilots to Fly HS-748 Aircraft

7604 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of Bombay based pilots have offered to fly HS 748 Aircraft, and

(b) whether the controversy about the air-worthiness of this aircraft has been over ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) Bombay based Avro pilots of Indian Airlines had declined to fly this aircraft with an all up weight exceeding 40,000 lbs 8 Commanders of the Bombay region have written to the corporation of their willingness to fly the Avro in accordance with the flight manual The President of the Indian Commercial Pilots Association has also written to the management of Indian Airlines that the Association is in the process of withdrawing its earlier circular forbidding their members to fly this aircraft above 40,000 lbs

Smuggling of Silver out of India

7605 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether silver ingots worth over Rs 11 lakhs were recovered from the sea-bed off Versova in North Bombay in the first week of May this year and if so, the number and names of persons apprehended in this connection, and

(b) the steps taken and being taken to prevent smuggling of silver out of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) (a) On the 2nd of May, 1972, 68 bars of silver each weighing 30 Kgs Valued about Rs 11 lakhs were recovered from Sea-bed in Versova creek in Bombay No person has so far been apprehended

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent smuggling of silver out of the country -

Intensified arrangements for the collection of intelligence, patrolling of the Coastal areas, procurement of fast sea-going launches and setting up of more check-posts on our land border, posting of senior officers of the rank of Collectors and Additional Collectors to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively.

Customs Act was amended in January, 1969 providing for a specified area extending inland upto 50 Kilometres from the west coast of India and that part of the east coast which falls within the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry Within this area, premises in which silver if its market price exceeds Rs 15,000/- is stored have to be declared before hand

Transport of silver under cover of transport voucher, maintenance of prescribed accounts and reasonable steps to avoid sales in the name of fictitious persons have also to be observed

The measures stated above are kept constantly under review

भारत मे युद्ध बन्दियो की डाक का वितरण

7606 **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत स्थित पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बंदियो को डाक वितरित किये जाने की व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ख) क्या उन्हे वितरित की जा रही डाक

पर कोई डाक टिकट नहीं रहता और क्या पाकिस्तान स्थित भारतीय युद्ध बन्दियों को ऐसी ही बिना डाक टिकट के पत्रों और पार्सलों के वितरण की सुविधा दी जा रही है, और

(ग) सरकार ने अब तक अनुमानतः कितने पार्सल और पत्र युद्ध बन्दियों में वितरित किये है और उन पर डाक टिकटों के द्वारा कितना राजस्व अर्जित हो सकता था ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियों की सब डाक रक्षा मंत्रालय की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडक्राम समिति के माध्यम से प्राप्त होती है तथा सेना मुख्यालय को भेज दी जाती हैं, जो सेना डाक सेवा के द्वारा युद्धबन्दी शिविरों को वितरण के लिए भेज देते है।

(ख) जिनेवा सम्मेलन के अनुसार ऐसे पत्र व्यवहार तथा उपहार पार्सल डाक प्रभार से मुक्त है। यह सुविधा पाकिस्तान के द्वारा भारतीय युद्धबन्दियों के मामलों में जो वहाँ है प्रदान की जा रही है।

(ग) अभी तक लगभग 4,19,627 पत्रों तथा 120 पार्सलों को पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों तथा हिरासत में सिविलियनों में वितरित किया गया है। अब यह हिसाब लगाना सम्भव नहीं है कि कितना राजस्व अर्जित होगा क्योंकि डाक प्रभार साइज तथा भार के अनुसार बदलते हैं।

Complaints against Indian Oil Corporation and its Officials

7607 **SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a number of complaints from Parliamentarians about the functioning of Indian Oil Corporation and its top officials, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) and (b) Some complaints are received from time to time Suitable action is taken on each of them on merits

राजस्थान में गांजे का पकड़ा जाना

7608 **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में एक कार से हाल में 30 हजार रुपये का गांजा बरामद हुआ है,

(ख) क्या इसी अभियुक्त के पास से पहले लाखों रुपये का गांजा पकड़ा गया था,

(ग) क्या वह व्यक्ति तस्करों के एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह से सबंधित है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो इसके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) राजस्थान पुलिस ने 27, 28 अप्रैल, 1972 को राजस्थान में चूरू के निवासी श्री मदनलाल पुत्र श्री नाथमल के घर के निकट एक कार से 221 किलोग्राम गांजा बरामद किया जिसके बारे में सन्देह है कि उसे नेपाल से लाया गया है।

(ख) राजस्थान पुलिस ने इससे पूर्व भी उक्त व्यक्ति से ही 1,272 किलोग्राम गांजा बरामद किया था।

(ग) तथा (घ) जाँच-पड़ताल अभी चल रही है।

Budge Budge Amalgamated Mills Limited

7609 **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Budge Budge Amalgamated Mills Limited, held an extraordinary General Meeting on 15th March, 1972 with

the object of raising the Director's powers of making contributions to "charitable and other funds" from Rs. 25,000 to Rs 5 lakhs in any one financial year,

(b) whether the omnibus powers thus sought to be taken beyond the prescribed limit have been unsuccessfully objected to by some shareholders,

(c) if so, whether Government will look into the complaints as to why such a leading unit of the Jute Industry has shown such bad working results in the boom year, 1971, and

(d) whether the licenced capicity of the company could not be verified from the records shown to the Auditors ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) The company passed a resolution under Section 293 (1) (e) of the Companies Act, 1956 at the General Meeting held on 15th March 1972 authorising the Board of Directors to make contributions to charitable and other funds not directly related to the business of the company or the welfare of its employees such sum not exceeding Rs 5 lakhs in any one financial year notwithstanding that such contributions may exceed Rs 25,000 or 5% of the average net profits as determined under Secton 349 and 350 thereof during the three financial years immediately preceding

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House

Increase in Pension of Ex-Servicemen

7610 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Ex-Servicemen drawing a pension of Rs. 40/ p m. have not benefited with the recent increase in pensions, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) . (a) and (b) As a measure of social security, the Government decided that the minimum pension (including temporary and/or ad hoc increases) of ex-servicemen of excluding Reservists) should be Rs. 40/- per month These who are receiving pension at the rate of Rs 40 per month for more have not benefited by this decision The question of a general increase in pension in all cases has not been considered

Schemes sanctioned by Agricultural Refinance Corporation regarding Land Development

7611 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) the number of schemes for land development and other purposes in backward region of various States which are under the consideration of Agricultural Refinance Corporation, and

(b) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken on each scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) The information, to the extent possible, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Overtime paid to Technical and Non-technical Employees of Indian Airlines

7612 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the amount of overtime paid to the technical and non-technical employees of Indian Airlines, separately, during the period from 1st April, 1971 to 30th September, 1971 and the corresponding period in 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : The amount of overtime paid to technical and non-technical employees of Indian Airlines is as under :—

	1.4.1970 to 30.9.1970 (Rs.)	1.4.1971 to 30.9.1971 (Rs.)
Technical employees	70,24,474	57,64,1 5
Non-Technical employees	61,45,847	68,03,805

Construction of Office for the Staff of A G. Trichur, Kerala

7613. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to construct a building for the office of Accountant General, Trichur, Kerala; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Responsibility for maintaining Assam-Agartala Road in Tripura

7614. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to shift its reponsibility of the maintenance of Assam-Agartala Road in Tripura on to the State Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether ever since the Assam-Agartala Road was taken up by the Central Government, people of Tripura were not employed as gang labourers; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) People of Tripura are being employed as gang/casual labour on the road.

(d) Does not arise

Shares issued by Gramophone Company of India Limited

7615. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gramophone Company of India Limited has recently issued a large number of shares to the public;

(b) if so, the details of the same and the Company's scheme for allotment of the shares;

(c) whether Government are aware that while every applicant for the second category of shares was allotted 25 shares each, applicants for the first, third and fourth categories were asked to take turns; and

(d) if so, whether the selection of applicants was done by lottery or any other method ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Gramophone Company of India Limited, Calcutta offered for public subscription 97,500 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 8/- per share through a prospectus dated the 2nd December, 1971. The prospectus prescribed that the applications should be for a minimum of 50 shares or multiples thereof. There were 5005 applications for 6,76,550 shares, the public offer having thus been over-subscribed by about 6.9 times. In the case of over-subscription of an issue of securities, intended to be listed on a Stock Exchange, the basis of allotment is required to be finalised with the approval of the Stock Exchange concerned in terms of an instruction issued by Government earlier to all the Stock Exchanges laying down a certain procedure in such matters. The scheme of allotment of the shares in the present case was finalised by the Company with the approval of the concerned Stock Exchange, namely, Calcutta Stock Exchange. The details of the allotment scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3017/72].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The distortion noticed in the allotment was due to the applications not having been categoriesed in accordance with the spirit of Government instruction in the matter. The deficiencies in the scheme of allotment of shares in this case were brought to the notice of the Calcutta Stock Exchange

who has since assured that the Government instruction will be adhered to strictly in future.

अभ्रक की तस्करी

7616. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा**
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोडरमा और गिरडीह के क्षेत्र मे इन दिनो मे अभ्रक की तस्करी पुन शुरु हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो अभ्रक की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०आर० गणेश) : (क) तथा (ख) भारत सरकार को जो समाचार प्राप्त हो रहे है उनसे यह पता चलता है कि भारत मे कोडरमा और गिरिडीह के क्षेत्र से नेपाल को अभ्रक का तस्कर-निर्यात कम हो गया है। फिर भी भारत से नेपाल को अभ्रक तथा अन्य वस्तुओ के तस्कर-निर्यात को रोकने के लिये भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किये है :

(i) कोडरमा और गिरडीह के क्षेत्रो से नेपाल को अभ्रक के तस्कर निर्यात के बारे मे गुप्त सूचना एकत्र करने और उसे प्रेषित करने के लिए पिछले लगभग दो वर्षों से उक्त स्थानो पर कुछ कर्मचारी तैनात किए गए है।

(ii) भारत से नेपाल और नेपाल से भारत मे माल के तस्कर आयात-निर्यात को रोकने के लिए भारत नेपाल सीमा पर बहुत सी चलती फिरती निवारक टोलिया तैनात की गई हैं।

(iii) कर्मचारियों को और अधिक गतिशील एवं प्रभावी बन ने के लिए कई जीपो की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(iv) निवारक टोलियों के कर्मचारियों की सख्या बढा दी गई है।

(v) नेपाल को माल का तस्कर-निर्यात रोकने की दृष्टि से भारत नेपाल सीमा पर राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियो से निकट सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है।

(vi) इस सबध मे नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार से भी कई बार सहयोग के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है। नेपाल सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उसने पिछले एक वर्ष से नेपाल मे अभ्रक के निर्यात के लिए नए लासेन्स जारी करना बन्द कर दिया है। उसने उपहार-पार्सलो के जरिये नेपाल मे अभ्रक का निर्यात किये जाने पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है।

भारत में युद्ध बन्दियों के शिविरों मे दर्शक

7617 **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ व्यक्तियो को भारत पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियो के पास आने जाने की अनुमति है,

(ख) क्या उन व्यक्तियो द्वारा युद्ध बन्दियो को शिविरो से भागने के लिए अपेक्षित उपकरण दिये जाते है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) केवल सरकारी ड्यूटी पर या आधिकारिक रूप से अनुमोदित नियत कार्यों के लिए भारत मे पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियो से मिलने के लिए अनुमति है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नही उठते।

सरकारी यात्रा संगठनों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ की अंकारा में हुई बैठक

7618. **श्री महावीर सिंह सरय** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी यात्रा संगठनों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ की एक आम बैठक अक्टूबर, में अंकारा में हुई थी;

(ख) क्या संघ ने अपना एक कार्यालय दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्र में खोलने का निर्णय किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्यालय कब और किस देश मे खोला जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। सरकारी यात्रा संस्थाओं के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ (आई० यू० ओ० टी० ओ०) का सामान्य अधिवेशन अंकारा, टर्की, में 19 से 27 अक्तूबर, 1971 तक सम्पन्न हुआ।

(ख) जी, हां। सरकारी यात्रा संस्थाओं के अन्तराष्ट्रीय संघ ने दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्र मे एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोलने का निर्णय किया।

(ग) यह कार्यालय कोलम्बो में खोला जायेगा किन्तु अभी तारीख निश्चित नहीं की गई है।

पश्चिम रेलवे के 'लो ग्रेड' तथा हरिजन कर्मचारियों के लिए बैंकों का खोला जाना

7619. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी रेलवे में काम कर रहे 'लो ग्रेड' तथा हरिजन कर्मचारियों के लिए बैंकों की कुछ शाखाएं खोली गयी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर ये शाखाएं खोली गयी हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सुविधा कोटा (राजस्थान) के कर्मचारियों को भी दी जाएंगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ). किसी विशेष मोहल्ले में कार्य कर रही बैंक की शाखाएं हरिजनों सहित समस्त जनता की सेवा करती हैं और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसी समुदाय विशेष के लिए अलग शाखाएं नहीं खोली जातीं। नीति के रूप में, सरकारी, क्षेत्र के बैंक अब तक उपेक्षित रहे क्षेत्रों को बढ़ते हुए पैमाने पर ऋण दे रहे हैं। कोटा शहर मे 1971 के वर्ष के अन्त मे कोई 17 बैंक कार्यालय काम कर रहे थे।

Cooch Behar Refugee Service

7620. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cooch Behar Refugee Service is liable to pay Income-tax ; and

(b) if so, whether the agency has filed income-tax returns for the respective years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Cooch Behar Refugee Service is not so far assessed to income-tax. Enquiries are being made by assessing authorities to find out whether Cooch Behar Refugee Service is liable to pay Income-tax. The findings of the assessing autorities in this regard will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) In the light of the above, this part of the question does not arise.

आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा बम्बई में मारे गए छापे

7621. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मई, 1972 में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा जिन फिल्मी स्टारों के निवास-स्थानों पर छापे मारे गये थे उनके विदेशों में भी लेखे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि वे अपनी जमा राशि वापस स्वदेश में लाये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) तथा (ख). बम्बई में कुछ सिनेमा कलाकारों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के स्थानों पर, हाल ही में ली गई तलाशियों के दौरान, एक कलाकार के निवास-स्थान से ब्रिटेन के बैंकों में खातों से सम्बन्धित कुछ चैक बुकें पाई गई। यह दावा किया गया है कि ये खाते कलाकार के भाई के थे और कुछ समय पूर्व उन्हें बन्द कर दिया गया था। मामले की आगे जांच की जा रही है।

Panel for Income tax Inspectors in the office of the Commissioner, Income-tax, New Delhi

7622. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a panel was made on the basis of Departmental Examination held in 1971, for promotion to the grade of Income-Tax Inspectors in the Office of Income-Tax Commissioner, New Delhi ;

(b) whether some Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates on the panel are yet to be absorbed ;

(c) whether the panel is to be terminated on 1st July, 1972 leaving a number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates unabsorbed ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to extend the date of panel to absorb all the qualified candidates and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir. The results of the Examination were declared in March, 1972. Action is being taken to prepare the panel shortly,

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Departmental Examination for Income-Tax Inpectors in the Office of Commissioner, Income-Tax, New Delhi

7623. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Departmental Examination for promotion to the grade of Income-Tax Inspectors in the office of Income-Tax Commissioner, New Dalhi was held in July, 1971 ;

(b) the percentage of posts reserved in that examination for candidates beloging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who appeared and qualified in the examination, separately ; and

(d) whether all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidate who qualified in the examination have been absorbed bynow and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results of the Departmental Examination held in July, 1971 were declared in March, 1972. While drawing up the panel for promotion to the cadre of Inspector by the Departmental promotion Committee reservations at 15% and 7½% of vacancies will be made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

(c)

	Appeared	Qualified
Scheduled Castes :	12	2
Scheduled Tribes :	Nil	Nil

(d) The qualified candidates will have

to be first codsidered and approved by the Depaetmental Promotion Commit ee which is likely to meet only after 27th July, 1972.

रांची शिविर में युद्ध बन्दियों द्वारा खोदी गई भूमिगत सुरंग

7624. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**
श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियो ने राची शिविर में 100 फुट लम्बी भूमिगत सुरंग खोदी थी;

(ख) यदि हा, तो सुरग खोदने के कार्य मे किस प्रकार के उपकरण उपयोग मे लाये गये थे और ये उपकरण किन स्रोतो से प्राप्त किए गये थे, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) रांची मे युद्ध बन्दी शिविर मे ईन्धन के ढेरो के नीचे 8 फुट गहरी और 102 फुट लम्बी एक सुरग खुदी हुई मिली थी।

(ख) तथा (ग). सेना प्राधिकारियो द्वारा जाँच आरम्भ की गई है और रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है। इस शिविर तथा अन्य शिविरो मे सुरक्षात्मक उपायो को कडा करने के लिए कदम उठाये गये है।

Bank Frauds

7625. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of bank frauds during 1971 and the first four months of 1972;

(b) total amount of money defrauded;

(c) in how many cases the culprits have been caught and prosecuted; and

(d) in how many cases the culprits have been punished and the nature of punishment in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. of India (Pvt.) Ltd.

7626. SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the margin of profits earned by Colgate-Palmolive Company India (Pvt) Limited, Bombay during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) The profits, before and after tax, earned by M/s Colgate-Palmolive India (Pvt) Ltd. during the last three years viz 1968, 1969 and 1970 were as under —

(in Rs lakhs)

	1968	1969	1970
Profits before tax and transfer to Reserves	224 92	264.71	241.29
Profits after tax but before transfer to Reserves	92 65	90 32	100 (3

Hypothecation of Finished Goods and Machinery of Colgate-Palmolive India (Private) Ltd.

7627 SHRI K LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the finished goods and machinery of Colgate-Palmolive India (Pvt.) Ltd have been hypothecated to the Bank of America with whom the Company has overdraft arrangement; and

(b) if so, how much profit of the company is retained in this country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) As per the information available with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, the company has secured Rs 40 lakhs from the Bank of America, Rs 20 lakhs from the First National City Bank and Rs 20 lakhs from the Union Bank of India on the security of the company's present and future goods products and materials stored or lying in the company's factory at Sewri

(b) As per the profit & loss Accounts of the company for the year ended 31 12 70 the company made a net profit of Rs 1,00 54,332 (after providing for taxation a sum of Rs 1,40,66 108 and for development rebate reserve a sum of Rs 8,305) During the year the company has brought forward the balance of profit of the previous year amounting to Rs 74,24,871/-and declared dividend amounting to Rs 72,91,000/- the balance of Rs 1,01,88,203/ being transferred to the reserve

Increase in Prices of Products of Alembic Pharmaceutical Company

7628 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether 90 percent of products of Alembic Pharmaceutical Company have been allowed increase in prices several times during the past two years, while prices of very few of their unpopular products have been reduced,

(b) if so, the extent of increase/decrease in prices during the past two years and the reasons for permitting such frequent increase in the prices of their popular products, and

(c) how far the increase in cost was justified on grounds of increase in cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM AND CEHMICALS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE) (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Out of 250 packs of their various products/formulations, prices of only 26 packs were allowed to be increased, while their applications for price fixation were considered by the Government, after the promulgation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Simultaneously, prices for 125 packs were also reduced Prior to that, prices for 5 packs were also allowed to be revised upward during 1970, before the Price Control Order came into operation Such increases were approved on account of increase in the cost of production, raw and packing materials The 26 packs mentioned, above, accounted for about 14% of 1969 sales No increase had been allowed in respect of small/consumer packs of their popular products like Glycodin Terp Vasaka Sharkoferol

Price of Gold

7629 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the prices of gold have gone up tremendously in European markets,

(b) if so, the effects of rise in gold price on Indian economy, and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to protect the evil effects of the rise in price of gold on Indian trade and economy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes, Sir, the unofficial or "free" price of gold has recorded a significant increase in the European markets

(b) and (c) The official price of gold, on which depends the dollar parity of national currencies, continues to remain unchanged at U S Dollars 38 per ounce As such, the rise in the free market price of gold in Europe will have no effect on our external trade or on our external assets and liabilities position The question of insulting the economy against rising free market gold prices abroad, therefore, does not arise

नारकोटिक्स विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों का स्थायी बनाया जाना

7630. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के आधीन नारकोटिक्स विभाग में तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए कितने पद आरक्षित है;

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जाति के कुछ कर्मचारियों को कोठी मोहर्रिर तथा सबइंस्पैक्टर के पदों पर, जो कि उनके लिए आरक्षित थे, नियुक्त किया गया है और उचित तारीख पर स्थायी बनाया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) उक्त पदों पर काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Military Farms

7631 SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Military Farms have been established by March, 1972;

(b) their location and the periods for which they have been working;

(c) how many of them are agricultural farms, dairy farms and poultry farms; and

(d) which of them are running at a profit and which of them at a loss ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) 80 (Eighty).

(b) List of Military Farms, showing their location and year of establishment is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3061/72].

(c) (i) Purely Agricultural Farms — Nil

(ii) Military Farms engaged in Dairying and Farming — 25

(iii) Military Farms engaged in rearing young stock and farming — 6

(iv) Military Farms engaged in Dairying, procurement and processing of Milk — 38

(v) Fodder, Harvesting, Procurement and Baling Depots — 11

(vi) Poultry Farms — Nil

Total — 80

(d) All Military Farms, except the following six; showed profit in audited account during 1970-71 :—

Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Manjri, Birsarangwal, Lucknow and Kota.

Number of Sick Indian P O.Ws in Pakistani Custody

7632. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick Indian Prisoners of War still in the custody of Pakistan;

(b) the number of sick Pakistani Prisoners of War exchanged for sick Indian Prisoners of War till date;

(c) whether Indian Prisoners of War have made complaints about mal-treatment at the hands of Pakistan authority; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). India has so far repatriated 99 seriously sick and wounded Pakistani prisoners of war and received 19 such Indian prisoners of war from Pakistan.

The International Committee of Red Cross have reported that there are no more Indian POWs of this category in Pakistan.

(c) and (d) A few repatriated Indian Prisoners of War have complained that treatment meted out to them at the time of capture was harsh They have complained of torture and neglet of their injuries

Number of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribess Employees Vis-a-Vis others in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals

7633 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the number of Class I II, III and IV Officers in his Ministry and Departments/Offices and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in each category ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) Particulars in respect of the Ministry are as follows

As on 1 1-1972

Class of Post	No of Officers	No of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Employees
Class I	38	2
Class II	125	6
Class III	85	9
Class IV	69	21

There are no attached or subordinate offices under this Ministry

Special Accommodation to States to Cover Gap in Resources

76 4 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the State-wise and year-wise figures of special accommodation provided to the various State Governments from 1969 70 to 1971-72,

(b) what is the amount of special accommodation, Statewise, proposed to be given to the different States during 1972 73 and 1973-74, and

(c) what is the basis on which such special accommodation is granted by the Government of India to the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) A Statement is attached

(b) and (c) Special accommodation (by way of loans) is given to those States which in the assessment of the Planning Commission, had inescapable gaps in resources during the Fourth Plan period The quantum of special accommodation to be given to such States each year is fixed after taking into account the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission and the assessment of the Planning Commission in regard to unavoidable non Plan commitments, the scope of economies in non Plan expenditure, the efforts made to improve revenue and tax collections and mobilisation of other normal budgetary resources by the State Governments concerned For 1972 73 and 1973-74 this assessment has not yet been finalised

Statement

(Rs Crores)

	State	Special Accommodation Released			
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	21 71	24 82	—	46 53
2	Assam	48 54	25.41	16 49	90.44

*Provisional

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Jammu & Kashmir	56 92	6 43	42.86	106 21
4	Kerala	17 88	20 80	8.61	47 29
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1 50	—	—	1 50
6	Meghalaya	—	0.20	—	0 20
7	Mysore	15 60	18 05	12 07	45 72
8	Orissa	28.78	26.38	20 21	75 37
9	Rajasthan	60 41	23.10	24 06	107 57
10	Tamil Nadu	7 00	—	—	7 00
11	West Bengal	6 21	25 41	—	31.62
	Total	264 55	170 60	124 30*	559 45

Display of Gnat Air Show in U K.

7635 SHRI PILOO MODY Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to display the improved version of Gnat and certain labour intensive aviation parts at the Air Show in U.K this year,

(b) if so, the nature and type of the items proposed to be displayed at the show; and

(c) how it will serve India's interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd propose to participate in the Farnborough Air Show and display the Gnat currently being produced at HAL, besides the Indian designed HJT 16 Jet Trainer. The following other items are also proposed to be exhibited :--

(i) Samples of labour-intensive castings, forgings and machined parts produced by HAL,

(ii) Items such as air starters which have been designed by HAL;

(iii) Models and photographs.

(c) The main object is to promote an awareness abroad of level of maturity and sophistication reached by the industry in India and its capacity to manufacture and supply, on competitive terms; labour intensive forgings, castings, machined parts, assemblies etc

Huge Exchange Loss

7636 SHRI H M PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government have been invited to a report which appreared in the "Economic Times" dated the 6th May, 1972 under the heading "Huge exchange loss' ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) the amounts listed as "errors and ommission" during the last three years (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YSHEWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes, sir.

*Provisional

(b) and (c) The "errors and ommission" in the last three years have been as below :-

	(Rs crores)
1968-69	(—) 113 7
1969 70	(—) 14 4
1970-71	(—) 78 7

Data for the whole of 1971-72 are not yet available, but preliminary indications are that in April-September 19 1, errors and ommissions amounted to Rs (+) 23 0 crores

Increase in Capital Issues

7637. SHRI PILOO MODY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :-

(a) Whether attention of Government has been invited to a report which appeared in the 'Economic Times' dated the 6th May, 1972 under the caption 'Capital issues to exceed Rs 100 crores", and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Judging from the issues of capital made during 1972 so far, and the available information about other issues likely to be made during the remaining period of the year the total capital issues during 1972 may well reach, if not exceed, the Rs 100 crores mark

Assistance From U S S R

7638 SHRI V MAYAVAN
SHRI C T DHANDAPANI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether U S S R has offered to fill the vaccum created by the U S decision to suspend aid to India ,

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached in this regard, and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAYAN) :

(a) No such offer has been made as it is the accepted policy of both Governments to explore all possible areas of co-operation taking into account each other's needs and possibilities This is a continuing process and in the same spirit negotiations continue to take place

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Opening of Sainik Schools in Kerala During Fourth Five Year Plan

7639 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the Districts of Kerala where Sainik Schools are proposed to be opened during the Fourth Five Year Plan and

(b) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DIFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) There is already a Sainik School at Kazhakootam in Kerala since January 1962 Sainik Schools are opened at the request of State Governments which provide the School buildings and scholarships for the boys admitted to the school Kerala Government has not made any request for opening a second Sainik School in that State. Hence there is no proposal for opening of any other Sainik School in Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Raids on Individuals Commercial Establishments in Kerala

7640 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of individuals and Commercial Establishments with their proprietors in the State of Kerala whose premises were raided by the Incometax Officers during 1971; and

(b) the amount of money and the nature of documents seized as a result of these raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b): The names of persons in whose cases searches were made and the amount of cash seized during the search are given below In most of the cases, books of accounts and documents suggesting concealment of income were seized. They are under scrutiny.

Name	*Cash seized*
	Rs.
1. K S Parameswara Sastrigal	4.50,000/-
2. V Mukundadasan	25,010/-
3. Mitra Chits & Cash Credits (P) Ltd.	—
4 K K Ramachandran Nair	—
5. V A. Velayudhan	—
6. Unique Productions (Prop. V.A. Velayudhan)	—
7. T J. Joshua	—
8. Mitra Chits & Cash Credits (P) Ltd. (Branch)	—
9. P. Soman Pillai	22,920/-
10. Meghji Mehsee & Co. (P) Ltd.	—
11. Meghji Mehsee and Sons.	—
12. ICE House Residence of Meghji Mehsee	—
13. Associated Traders	—
14. Abdul Azeez & Co.	71,700/-
15. Residence of Abdul Azeez	—
16. Haridas Brothers	—
17. Residence of Haridas	—
18. M.Prasannakumar Brothers	—
19. M/s. M Appukutty	—
20. Residence of M.Appukutty	—
21. M/s. K.Assankoya	—
22. Residence of K Assankoya	12,00,000/-
23. N.S Krishna Iyer	—
24 Champion Fireworks Industries	—
25 Residence of P.L Ouseph Prop Champion Fireworks	—
26 K Assamar	50.000/-
27 K Ranganathan	—
28. Ettumanoon Motors	—
29. Residence of Father Puthenpura	—
30 Kerala Oil Mills	—
31. T.L. Joseph	—
32. T.L Mathew	—
33. Residence of Clerk James K.Kunnil	—
34. Office of M/s G.R K. Nair and Co., Chartered Accountants	—
35 Office of M/s. N S. Panicker and Co. Chartered Accountants	—
36. Chandraprakash Nadar & Co.	—
37. Residence of V. Chandraprakash Nadar	—
38. Lilaram Shewara (India) Ltd.	—

Loan Advanced by I. F. C. in Kerala

7641. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to large, medium and small industrial

units in Kerala during the last three years separately, yearwise, and

(b) the number of applications pending disposal in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, only public limited companies and cooperatives are eligible for term loans from the Corporation.

The loan assistance to medium and large scale industries in Kerala by the Corporation during the last three financial years is as given below:—

(Rs in lakhs)

Financial year	Medium scale		Large scale		Total	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1969 70	13 50	--	—	—	13 50	—
1970-71	—	13 50	55 00	—	55 00	13 50
1971 72	7 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	92 50	31 50
Total	21 00	20 00	70 00	25 00	91 00	45 00

Disbursements include disbursals in respect of earlier sanctions also

(b) During the last 3 financial years, of the applications received by the Corporation from 7 concerns, one concern withdrew its application, 3 concerns have been sanctioned assistance and the applications of remaining 3 concerns are being processed

'C' Class cities in Kerala

7642 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the cities in Kerala which have been declared as C' class cities during the last two years,

(b) the criteria adopted by the Central Government for declaring a city as C' class city, and

(c) the number and names of cities in Kerala in regard to which demand has been made for their upgradation as 'C' class cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) Cannanore

(b) Towns with population of 50,000 and above but below four lakhs are classified as 'C class cities for purposes of grant of house rent allowance

(c) No such representation has been received recently

केरल के विभिन्न जिलों के तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में समुद्र के किनारे पर पर्यटक स्थल विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव

7643. श्रीमती भार्गवी तनकप्पन : क्या-पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल में विभिन्न जिलों के तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में समुद्र के किनारे पर्यटक स्थल विकसित करने का विचार सरकार का है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो प्रस्तावित योजना की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) कोवालम् का एक अन्तर्रा-

ष्ट्रीय स्तर के समुद्रतटीय विहार के रूप में विकास किया जा रहा है।

(ख) कोवालम् योजना के मुख्य मुख्य अंग ये हैं। एक 100 कमरे वाला होटल, 40 कुटीर, एक समुद्र-तटीय सेवा केन्द्र, और एक ओपन एयर थियेटर, एक योग व मालिश केन्द्र एवं जल क्रीड़ा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था।

Circulation of five Rupees notes in Tamil Nadu.

7644. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a five rupee note with picture of M. G. Ramachandra is in circulation in Tamil Nadu in order to popularise family planning;

(b) whether many innocent people in Tamil Nadu have been cheated with the help of the said fake note ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Loans and advances to states from the Reserve Bank of India.

7645. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the loans and advances of the Reserve Bank of India to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b). The outstanding loans and advances to State Governments from the Reserve Bank of India including advances from the Bank's National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and overdrafts which stood at Rs. 762 42 crores as on 28th April, 1972 have come down to Rs. 100.28 crores as on 19th May, 1972. The reduction is mostly on account of the clearance of the State Governments' overdrafts.

मथुरा में छोटे सिक्कों का गलाया जाना

7646. श्रीमती मिनिमाता अगमदास : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मथुरा शहर में छोटे सिक्कों को गला कर कृत्रिम चांदी तैयार की जाती है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अवैध कार्य को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय जांच कार्यालय (सैंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इंवस्टीगेशन) के अनुसार, जिसने इस मामले की जांच की है, ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला है जिससे यह पता चलता हो कि छोटे सिक्कों को पिघलाये जाने से मिलने वाली धातु को मथुरा शहर में चान्दी के रूप में चलाया जा रहा है।

Seizure of Certain Documents from Shri Kapashi, Proprietor Ruby Coach and Body Builders, Bombay.

7647. SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Kapashi, Proprietor of M/s Ruby Coach and Body Builders, Bombay, was apprehended by the Customs authorities at the Santa Cruz airport, Bombay, and a Swiss Bank statement in his favour was found from his person;

(b) if so, whether the Bank statement was handed over to the Enforcement Directorate for further investigation;

(c) whether the seized documents revealed transactions relating to the Income-tax Department; and

(d) If so, what action has been taken by the Income-tax Authorities in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b). Shri D. S. Kapashi of M/s. Ruby Coach and Body Builders, Bombay, was apprehended on 15 11-71 by the Customs officers at the Santa Cruz airport Bombay, and while no Swiss Bank statement was found on his person, a letter from a Swiss Bank was recovered which indicated that he held some funds in that Bank. This letter was made over to the Enforcement Directorate for furthor investigation.

(c) and (d). The matter is under investigation.

उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया

7648. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क विभाग में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पद राजपत्रित, श्रेणी II के पद हैं। सामान्यतया, सीधी भर्ती द्वारा श्रेणी II के पदों पर नियुक्तियाँ संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से की जाती हैं और, एतदनुसार, इन पदों के लिए भर्ती करने के लिए आयोग से कहा गया था। लेकिन इन पदों के लिए भर्ती का कार्यभार आयोग नहीं ले सका क्योंकि भारत सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों में इसी प्रकार के पदों के लिए आयोग द्वारा इससे पहले की गई भर्ती की कार्यवाही रिट याचिका का विषय बन गई थी। आयोग ने सलाह दी थी कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क विभाग में पदों को आयोग से परामर्श किए बिना ही तदर्थ आधार पर एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भर लिया जाय, जैसा कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (परामर्श से छूट) विनियमों के अन्तर्गत अनुज्ञेय था। इसके पश्चात् इन पदों को रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से अखिल भारतीय आधार पर विज्ञापित किया गया था और वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न विभागों, भारत सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क तथा सीमाशुल्क बोर्ड के अधीन विभागाध्यक्षों को भी इन पदों के बारे में सूचित किया गया था। जिन विभिन्न व्यक्तियों ने इन पदों के लिए आवेदन-पत्र भेजे थे तथा जो निर्धारित शैक्षणिक एवं अन्य अर्हताओं की पूरा करते थे उनकी लिखित परीक्षा ली गयी। भारत सरकार के केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी द्वारा इस परीक्षा के लिए परीक्षा-पत्र बनाया गया था तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिकाओं की जाँच की गयी थी। जिन व्यक्तियों ने इस लिखित परीक्षा में 40 प्रतिशत तथा इससे अधिक अंक प्राप्त करके योग्यता प्राप्त की, उनका बाद में एक चुनाव-समिति द्वारा साक्षात्कार किया गया, जिसमें केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क तथा सीमाशुल्क बोर्ड का एक सदस्य, केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क का एक समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय का एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी और केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क तथा सीमाशुल्क बोर्ड के प्रशासन का कार्यभारी सचिव शामिल था। लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार में उम्मीदवारों द्वारा प्राप्त किए गये कुल अंकों के आधार पर 19 उम्मीदवारों की एक प्रवर-सूची तैयार की गयी थी जो बिल्कुल योग्यता-क्रम के अनुसार थी। इनमें से 11 उम्मीदवारों को केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क विभाग के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारी के पदों के लिए नियुक्ति-पत्र भेजे गये हैं। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा इन पदों पर एक नियमित आधार पर भर्ती किये जाने तक ये नियुक्तियाँ बिल्कुल तदर्थ तथा अस्थायी आधार पर की गयी हैं।

Searches Conducted by Income-Tax Authorities

7649. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR :
SHRI C. T DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of searches conducted by the Income-tax Authorities in each State during the last three years;

(b) the outcome of these seaches, and

(c) the premises searched and the name of the persons involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A statement is annexed.

(c) The information is not readily available. Quite often, many premises are searched in respect of a particular person. In view of the large number of searches made, the collection of the required information will involve considerable time This would however, be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Total searches during 1969-70=170 (chargewise information is not available)

No. of searches conducted during 1970-71 and 1971-72, chargewise

Charge	1970 71	1971-72
Andhra Pradesh I	2	62
Andhra Pradesh-II	5	6
Bombay City-I	6	32
Bombay City-II	17	26
Bombay City-III	19	45
Bombay City-IV	—	6
Bombay City-V	—	7
Bombay (Central)	1	1
Bhopal	1	5
Calcatta (Central)	—	—
Delhi-I	2	37
Delhi-II	1	2
Delhi'III	11	22
Delhi IV	—	4
Delhi (Central)	2	—
Gujarat-I	6	7
Gujarat-II	13	12
Gujarat III	—	—
Jaipur	—	—
Kanpur	—	31
Kerala	8	32
Lucknow	6	3
Madras-I	17	49
Madras-II	20	56
Madras (Central)	7	12
Mysore	14	28
Nagpur	—	—
Orissa	—	—
Patna	5	5
Patiala	24	8
Poona	5	4
Shillong	—	—
West Bengal I	1	1
West Bengal-II	—	1
West Bengal-III	2	—
West Bengal-IV	—	—
West Bengal-V	—	—
D I (Inv)	—	12
Total	195	516

(b) Value of assets seized

Financial Year	In lakhs of Rs
1969-70	95
1970-71	140
1971-72	243

Revision of Cantonment Fund Servant Rules

7650 SHRI RAJA KULKARNI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether revision of the Cantonment Fund Servant Rules is pending finalisation for the last four years and

(b) if so the action proposed to be taken to finalise the rules early ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) The work of revision of the Cantonment Fund Servant's Rules, 1937, has been on hand for over four years The proposed amendments to the Rules were published for the second time in November 1969 inviting objections and suggestion in regard thereto, after considering which the Rules have now been finalised, they will be published shortly

Appointment of Nominee in Terms of Memorandum of Settlement between Cantonment Boards and Employees' Federation

7651 SHRI RAJA KULKARNI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the nominee in terms of para 20 of the Memorandum of Settlement dated 13th May, 1969 between the Cantonment Boards and the Employees' Federation has been appointed and

(b) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) No, Sir

(b) Such issues are as raised by the Federation of the Cantonment Board Employees will be discussed with them with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement Should any matter falling within the scope of para 20 of the Memorandum of Settlement remain unresolved, a reference will be made as provided therein

Steps to maintain Natural Waterfall at Deogarh (Orissa) to attract Tourists

7652 SHRI P GANGADEB : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to maintain the natural waterfall at Deogarh (Orissa) to attract tourists ?

THE MINISER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) There is no scheme under the consideration of the Department of Tourism in this regard

Firing by Pak Troops across Cease-fire Line in Munawar Tawi area and Concentrations along Poonch-Hajipir Bulge

7653 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Pakistani troops have been firing across the cease-fire line in the Munawar Tawi area since 12 May, 1972,

(b) whether there is heavy concentration of Pak forces along the Poonch-Hajipir bulge, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Although Pakistan has reinforced her troops in the sector to some extent there are no reports to suggest that she has carried out heavy concentration of troops in the Poonch-Hajipir bulge

(c) Developments across the cease-fire line are taken into consideration in reviewing our defence measures.

Collection of Outstation Cheques by Banks

7654 SHRI P M MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are introducing a plan for the speedy collection of outstation cheques and bills by banks; and

(b) if so, an outline of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Indian Banks' Association has recently evolved a plan for the consideration of its member banks, the more important features of which are as below :

(i) banks should provide adequate staff in relation to the work-load in the concerned departments;

(ii) adding machines should be supplied;

(iii) rules should be made in regard to the time discipline in handling collections;

(iv) unnecessary duplication of accounting or record keeping should be eliminated;

(v) special transit arrangements should be made within the bank; and

(vi) transit facilities through air-freight service of the Indian Banks' Association started in August, 1971, should be availed of by all the participating banks.

Programme of India Tourism Development Corporation for developing Tourist Facilities in Andhra Pradesh

7655. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hotels (Starred categories), motels, Youth hostels, Tourist Information Centres and other tourist facilities that exist in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) what is the programme of India Tourism Development Corporation for the development of tourist facilities in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) A list indicating the existing accommodation and other tourist facilities in Andhra Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3062/72].

(b) In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the India Tourism Development Corporation made provision for setting up a Transport Unit at Hyderabad. This Unit has been in operation since July 1970.

राजस्थान के प्रत्येक पर्यटन केन्द्र में व्यय किया गया धन

7656. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान के प्रत्येक केन्द्र पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान मे ऐसे पर्यटन केन्द्र है जिन पर समूचा व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में पिछले तीन वर्षों में निम्नलिखित पर्यटन योजनायें हाथ मे ली गई ।

पर्यटन विभाग

(1) जयपुर मे 3.59 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक युवा होस्टल पूरा कर लिया गया है ।

(2) भरतपुर पक्षी शरणस्थान में 50 शय्याओं वाला एक विश्रामगृह निर्माणाधीन है । कुल अनुमानित लागत 11,57,000/- रुपये है ।

(3) जैसलमेर में एक पर्यटक बंगले के निर्माण पर 50,000/- रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं । कुल अनुमानित लागत 5 लाख रुपये है ।

(4) जयपुर में परिवहन यूनिट के अन्तर्गत पर्यटकों के उपयोग के लिए एक लाख रुपये की लागत से एक कोच और एक मिनी बस की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

(5) उदयपुर में पर्यटको के उपयोग के लिए एक लाख रुपये की लागत से एक मिनी-बस और दो अम्बेसेडर कारों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है, जिनकी देखभाल भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की परिवहन यूनिट द्वारा की जा रही है।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम

(1) जयपुर मे 25 लाख रुपये की लागत से लक्ष्मी पैलेस होटल का परिवर्धन किया जा रहा है। अब तक इस पर 6.20 लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है।

(2) जयपुर मे 3.65 लाख रुपये की लागत से एक परिवहन यूनिट की स्थापना कर दी गई है।

(3) उदयपुर म 1.78 लाख रुपये की लागत से एक परिवहन यूनिट की स्थापना कर दी गई है।

Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors working in Central Excise Collectorates Guntur and Hyderabad

7657. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present ratio of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Central Excise Collectorates at Guntur and Hyderabad vis-a-vis other such Collectorates in the country; and

(b) the number of Sub-Inspectors in Hyderabad and Guntur Collectorates who have put in more than 15 years of service and how many of them have reached the maximum of their pay scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A statment showing the present ratio between Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Central Excise Collectorates, Guntur and Hyderabad vis a-vis other such Collectorates in the country is enclosed.

(b) 19 Sub-Inspectors in the Guntur and Hyderabad Collectorates have put in more than 15 years of service as on date but none of them has reached the maximum of the pay scale.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the Collectorate	Working strength Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Ratio
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Hyderabad	91	132	87 : 13
2.	Guntur			
3.	Goa	12	2	86 : 14
4.	Shillong	421	64	87 : 13
5.	West Bengal	1554	290	85 : 15
6.	Calcutta & Orissa			
7.	Poona	525	47	92 8

1	2	3	4	5
8	Allahabad	1098	77	93 . 7
9.	Kanpur			
10	Cochin	305	22	93 : 7
11.	Bangalore	506	33	94 : 5
12.	Nagpur	4 0	25	95 : 5
13	Delhi	1013	39	96 : 4
14	Chandigarh			
15	Madurai	345	14	96 · 4
16	Patna	569	—	100 . 00
17.	Madras	586	3	100 : 00
18	Bombay	1002	—	100 . 00
19	Baroda	1.89	—	100 : 00
20	Ahmedabad			
		10,570	748	93 : 7

Places of Tourist Importance in Andhra Pradesh

7658. SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDAY · Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the places of tourist importance in Andhra Pradesh from the point of view of wild life sanctuaries, religious, cultural, historical and archaeological importance, picnic spots and summer resorts ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) · From the tourist angle, Hyderabad and Nagarjunakonda are the major places of interest in Andhra Pradesh There are a very la ge number of places of religious importance, particularly the famous shrine at Tirupati.

Grant of Loans to Small Rural Industrialists by Nationalised Banks in Himanchal Pradesh

7659. SHRI PARTAP SINGH · w ll the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised banks in the interior of H ma.hal Pradesh have been acceding to the requests of small rural industrialists for grant of loan required for improvement of their land and running the industry,

(b) if so, the number of such industrialists who made applications for the purpose to the nationalised banks, year-wise and bank-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) the number and names of such applicants whose requests for loan were rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes Sir. As a matter of policy public sector banks (State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and 14 nationalised Banks) have been trying to meet on priority basis all genuine productive requirements of the small scale industry both in urban aud rural areas.

(b) and (c). The information to the extent feas ble will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Release of Greek Ship

7660. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 1600 tonne Greek Cargo ship "Minilabor" captured by the Indian Navy during the Indo-Pak war has been released; and

(b) if so, the resons therefor and hoy many such ships are still in Indian custody?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The Greek ship "MINILABOR" was not captured by the Indian Navy. It was found abendoned and adrift off Chittagong, on Deeember 9, 1971, was salvaged by the Indian Navy and, as such, had become the property of the Government of India under international law. Subsequently the Greek Government made a request for the return of the ship. This was argeed to as a gesture of our goodwill towards the Government and the people of Greece. No other such ships are at present in Indian custody.

12.01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

ALLEGED MISLEADING OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAINGS BY MANAGING DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir. I shall read out an extract from the 63rd report of the Committee on Public Undertakings-April, 1970. This report is on the National Industrial Development Corporation, Apart from other thing, the Committee says that the Committee are of the opinion that they have been misled by the statement of the Managing Director during the course of evidence held on 28-7-1969." It also says that the Managing Director of NIDC stated that the NIDC executed five projects in the public sector, that is, the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Hindustan Photo Films, Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd,, the Bharath Heavy Electricals-all projects in the public sector, and two projects in the private sector, namely, Synthetic Rubber and Tungsten Carbide. The Committee wanted to know the specific work the NIDC performed either in the comptetion or in the execution of these projects. The NIDC in its written reply have stated certain things which were wholly misleading.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is his name ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : A man called Sethi. "The Committee are of the opinion that they have been misled by the statement of the managing director during the course of the evidence held on the 28th July, 1969. The Committee are convinced that the NIDC did not play any appreciable role either in the completion or the execution of the five projects in the public seetor and two projects in the private sector except to some extent in the case of Indian Druge and Pharmaceuticals."

It is a very serious matter that a responsible person like the managing director of a public sector corporotion has the courage to mislead a Parliamentary Committee which is supreme in this country in the interests of the people of this country.

The report was published in 1970. Two years have now passed; we are now in May, 1972. After the eport, I had given notice of a privilege motion. I was asked to wait, I have waited. Today, you were kind enough to allow me to raise this matter before the House. I also wrote to the Minister, in the mean time, asking him to tell us what he had done to the managing director. But I was most distressed to learn from other sources that instead of taking action against the managing director, he has been in fact upgraded and financially given some benefit, e c., etc. They are making a mockery of the whole thing.

We remember that a couple of years ago, one Deputy Controller of Iron and Steel, Mr Mukerjee, who had similarly misled a Parliamentary Committee was brought to the Bar of the House and was made to apologise, or whatever it is. He was reprimanded May I request you, under the appropriate rules, to refer the matter

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

to the Privileges Committee ? Let the Privileges Committee to the fact-finding and do what is fair and right.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bosu, the Committee was seized of this problem, but in the meanwhile, the term of the Committee expired, and a new Committee has been elected. I saw a note from the Chairman of the old Committee, Shri M B Rana. That note is dated 26th April, 1972. He has put this note after the Committee prepared the action-taken report and everything else. In the meanwhile, the term of the Committee had expired and a new Committee has been elected He says that "I have discussed the question of this privilege motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu "

He has agreed to raise this question..."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I agreed to wait for ten days.

MR. SPEAKER : .. He has written : "It should be put before the new Committee" So the Committee is already seized of the matter and so I advise you to wait still further so that the Committee may come up with their findings because they are the proper authority to take action on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a statement in the context of what you have said. The original report was published in April, 1970 Tow years and one month have passed and nothing has happened. I also wrote to the Minister ; nothing happened. Mr. Rana asked me when I pointed this out, to wait for about ten days, that is, till the 14th of May Today it is 25th and you have been kind enough to allow it today. I would accept what you say but they should finalise the whole thing before the end af this session.

MR. SPEAKER : The end of the session is only next week. By the beginning of next session, would be better.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : There was a similar case in which Mr. Wanchoo and Mr. Mukerjee were involved. It was raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye and a decision was taken in the House to refer the entire question of the Privileges Committee. If I remember aright, in that case Mr. Mukerjee was not given anopportunity for defending himself; he wanted to defend the case but he was repr manded.

AN. HON. MEMBER : He was given an opportunity.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In this particular case, why should the new PUC take it up ? It should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee were considering this question and in the meanwhile they were dissolved; it was not within their powers to extend their terms. I do not know how far it will be proper to take up this metter and bring it to the House. I do wish what they send me some report. I do not close the matter; it is pending; let us see what comes out of that.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : May I make a submission ? If you send this matter back to the new committee, it is wholly irregular That Committee is not constituted for that particular purpose. The privious Committee had a certain incident in which some evidence was given which they did not think was fair. Therefore, they have published it in a report; the report has been laid on the Table of the House. It is now public property; the Committee should no longer have anything to do with it.

MR. SPEAKER : Action-taken report is still pending; they are seized of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Action-taken report must have come six months after that.

MR SPEAKER : It has not yet come

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This man in the meantime is allowed to go around the capital trying to pressurise; it is a dangerous thing you are doing.. (*Interruptions*) The name is Mr Seth .

AN. HON. MEMBER : It is somebody else.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has been allowed to start a new public-sector project called the Bharat Compressors... (*Interrnptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are we not cocking our own goose ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not used to this kind of question. After all, we have to go by certain procedures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Two years have been spent; the man has been upgraded. He is moving around and the hon. Minister does not do anything. The Committee does not do anything. This Government is most reluctant to touch any bureaucrat .... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : In the Action-taken Report normally they confine themselves to certain recommendations made for implementation. With regard to certain remarks passed by the committee, unless there is a specific direction from the Chair, they may not go into this.

MR. SPEAKER : The remark of the Chairman are that they are already considering this matter.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : That is the remark of the outgoing Chairman. The Chair should give a direction that this matter be gone into and a sparate report submitted.

MR SPEAKER : Mr. Rana is not here, I appointed the Chairman only this morning I agree with Mr. Mody that this is a matter which needs caefull consideration. We will be laying certain precedents which I do not want to lay off hand without examining the matter. The Committee is not functioning. The elections were held only recently and the Chairmnan was appointed only this morning. I just wanted to know whether the Committee is seized of the matter and whether the Action-Taken Report is pending. The Chairman says. they are already seized of this matter and considering it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Considering what they are not supposed to be considering!

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to take everything into account...(*Interruptions*). I cannot allowe a debate on this. Anything that comes into your hands, you try to raise a debate over it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are we not unduly kind to this man ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Think it over Sir, You can bring it up again on Monday.

MR SPEAKER : I quite agree that more the time, more the latitude given to these people, because in the past also, we have been silent over certain matters and the result is, things went too far.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Why is the Government mum? Do they want to hide under the clock of formal legalism when all this kind of thing goes out to the country ? Alligations are made and substantiated but nobody from Government gets up to say anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking the new Chairman to look into it and give the exact position. Perhaps the intimation has not yet gone.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It whould not be correct for anvone to say that the ministers sitting here have no knowledge of this matter.

MR SPEAKER : In a matter like this involving the question of privilege any observation by the minister perhaps may complicate the matter still further, till the new committee gives samething to us in the shape of a report of direction.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : NIDC comes under the Ministry of Industrial Development. Only a few months ago, I personally brought it to the notice of Mr. Moinul Haque Chowhdary that this same man, Mr. S. methi, against whom structures were passed by PUC, has been appointed by him as a one-man committee to enquire into the affairs of Ashcock and Aldown, a concern which was being closed down. I wrote to the minister saying, "At least change the man. Dont appoint this man against whom strictures have been made."

Later Mr. Chowdhury met me in the lobby and informed me. "I have gone into your letter. I think that is something else not connected with this. Let him conduct this enquiry." The matter is getting further complicated because no action is being taken. He has started Bharat Compressors in Allahabad in the public sector—the same Mr. Sethi. He is being given all sorts of favours. He is being promoted and upgraded and nothing is done about the PUC report. We do not want a repetition of the Pipeline Inquiry.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Quite apart from what Shri Indrajit Gupta has said, the fact of the matter is that this evidence was taken by the old Public Undertakings Committee. The New Public undertakings committee should proceed with its own work. As Shri Venkatasubbaiah has said, the Action Taken Report deals only with the recommendations by the Committee on Public Undertakings It has nothing to do with any strictures or anything of that sort. The new Public Undertakings Committee has henceforth nothing to do with this case. This is a matter of which the House has been seized. This Report has been laid before the House, it has been printed and now it is for the House, and the House alone, to take action. Any attempt to send it back to the new Public Undertakings Committee would be a very wrong procedure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : You have said that you want to refer the matter to the Public Undertakings Committee on the basis of the recommendation made by the former Chairman of the PUC. The former Chairman of the PUC, after having approved the draft of the report, after having the report approved by the whole Committee, has placed it before the House. Now he cannot have any right to make such a recommendation that the whole matter should be reconsidered by the new Committee. It is a moot question. It will create a very bad precedent.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not given any finding.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has made a passing observation that it should be reconsidered by the new Committee.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Sir, since you have allowed Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to raise this on the floor of the House, and he has raised it with your permission, you must have informed the Minister concerned because the usual procedure is that whenever a matter is raised, either you refer it to the Minister . ...

MR. SPEAKER : That is only when I give my consent. Here I have not given my consent.

SHRI. S. M. BANERJEE : I agree that you have not given your consent. But you have allowed him to raise the issue. When, for instance.

Shri Indrajit Gupta raised a point earlier. Shri Gokhale was there and he did reply to it. Here some serious charges are made against this gentleman, Shri Sethi, whose face I have not seen. I have nothing against him; let him be promoted; I do not mind it. But he has been given a new assignment, and when the point is raised here, the whole Cabinet is keeping quiet. Why should they behave like the three wise monkeys : "speak no evil, see on evil and hear no evil" ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is only when the privilege motion is admitted by the consent of the Speaker that information is sent to the Minister. In this case, I want to convey to you that the Committee on Public Undertakings have not yet submitted the Action-Taken Report. That Action-Taken Report contains what action has been taken on it. After that the position be entirely different.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not try to sidetrack the issue. Unless we have this report, it is very difficult to give any consent to this. I am asking the new Chairman to expedite the matter. If there is any difficulty about it later on, I shall inform the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let the Minister make a statement on this the coming Monday.

MR. SPEAKER : This will go to the new Chairman

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly direct the government to produce the Minister here.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not send it to the Minister until I admit it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will raise it on Monday. I give you notice here and now.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't be loaded with so many things at one time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am a beast of burden. What can I do ?

MR SPEAKER : You are a very wise beast. I hope, all of you will agree.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS CORRECTING REPLIES TO USQs NOS. 2251 AND 3446 RE INVESTMENTS BY FOREIGN COMPANIES IN INDUSTRIES ETC

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement correcting the reply given on the 7th April, 1972 to Unstarred Question No. 2251 by Kumari Kamla Kumari regarding investment by foreign companies in industries located in Bihar and West Bangal and giving reasons for delay in correcting the repty.

(2) A statement correcting the reply given on the 21st April, 1972 to Unstarred Question No. 3446 by Kumari Kamla Kumari regarding investment by foreign companies and giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [*Placed in Library. See* No, LT—3051/72]

DELHI SALES TAX (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi sales Tax (Fourth Amendments) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4 (80)/71-Fin, (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th April, 1972, under sub section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library see* No LT—3052/72]

REVIEW AND REPORT OF INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. FOR 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 ;

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71.

(2) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.]*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3053/72].

NOTIFICATION UNDER NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : I beg to lay the table a copy of Notification No.S.O.352 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gezette of India dated the 11th May, 1972, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act 1956. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—3054/72]

STATEMENT ON FLOODS AND DAMAGE CAUSED BY HEAVY RAINS IN KERALA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement on floods and damage caused due to heavy rains in Kerala in the month of May, 1972. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—3055/72]

REVIEWS AND REPORTS OF THE INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. AND PYRITES, PHOSPHATES AND CHEMICALS, LTD.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited New Delhi, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3056/72]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comprotter and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3057/72].

12-22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Minutes of the Ninth to Fourteenth sittings of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 17th May, 1972. adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

> "That this House concurns in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect two members to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Snri Brahmananda Panda and Shri Sukhdev Prasad from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April 1972, and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, two members from among the members of the House to the said Committee to fill the vacancies."

2, I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajva Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri Brahmananda Panda

2. Shri Sukhdev Prasad.'

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd May, 1972 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its

[Shri G G Swell]

recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill "

— —

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (No 3) Bill 1972 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 5th May, 1972

— —

12 25 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTR OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday the 29th May, 1972, will consist of

1 Consideration and passing of

(a) The Constitution (Thirty first Amendment) Bill, 1972

(b) The Constitution (Thirty second Amendment) Bill, 1972

2 Consideration of a Motion for reference of the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1972, to a Joint Committee

3 Consideration and passing of the Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill 1972

4 Consideration of a Motion for reference of the General Insurance (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972 to a Joint Committee

5 Consideration and passing of

(a) The Delhi Lands (Restriction on Transfer) Bill, 1972

(b) The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(c) The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1972

(d) The Hire Purchase Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR SPEAKER. I have received only one intimation, that is, from Shri S M. Banerjee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने नियम बडा कडा बनाया है। पहले तो ऐसी प्रथा थी कि सदस्य लोग माननीय समदीय कार्य मंत्री से कार्यक्रम के बारे मे सवाल पूछ लेते थे. लेकिन अब हम अपनी बात नही कह सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन्होने सूचना दी है उनको तो आप बोलने नही देते। ऐसा जमाना है जिसको हक है उसको रोक रहे है।

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) First of all, I would like to know from the hon Minister what is the fate of the Constitution (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Bill The Constitution (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Bill was introduced in this House some time back. But you are not coming with the Bill to get it passed Is it dropped ? I do not know

Secondly I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that there should be some statement made on behalf of the Government or a brief discussion should be allowed regarding Vietnam The bombing is going on unabated there I would request the hon Minister to impress upon the Prime Minister to make a statement on that

Lastly, we have read in the newspapers that the Government is still trying to make up its mind to grant full recognition to the G D R Sir, 350 Members from all sections of the House have signed a memorandum. I would request you, before the session ends, to impress upon the Prime Minister to make a statement that the G D R will be given full recognition.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, we have to assess the respective priorities so far a

Government Business in the House is concerned. The Constition (Thirty-first Amendment) Bill relates to certa n privileges of the I.C.S. officers, and the Constitution (Thirty second Amendment) Bill relates to the inclusion in the Ninth Schedule of certain provisions relating to Kerala Land Reforms, Therefore, we thought that we must get through these Bills in this session. We have given priority to these Bills. As far as Vietnam situation and recognition of G.D.R are concerned. We have hardly any time now for all these things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You make a statement.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : A statement can be made only when a dec sion is taken. You want a statement to be made before any dec'sion is taken ? Let the dec sion be taken first.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Session is coming to an end. I would request the Government to make a statement in this House about India's stand and the steps taken towards easing the tension in Vietnam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : They are beating the students in Calcutta, those who went to demonstrate in front of the American Consulate.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Mr. Bosu is here. How can it be done ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I rise on a point of order under rule 376 concerning the business before the House .....

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Our functioning as Parliamentarians in Delhi has become impossible.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are being shadowed constantly by police. Our office in 4, Asoka Road, is constantly watched by the police. If the Minister is free. I can show him right now four watchers standing there...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We cannot perform our Parliamentary duties because these watchmen are around us constantly following. Our telephones are tapped and letters are destroyed. Our functioning as Parliamentarians in Delhi has become impossible. We are living in a gestapo rule. people must know what is the character of this Government.

MR. SPEAKER : I am really surprised how he goes on speaking like this.

12-27 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

Shri A. K. Gopalan

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless messages, dated the 25th May, 1972, from the Commissioner of Police, Trivandrum city :—

I

"Today at 4 P. M. Shri A. K. Gopalan, Member, Lok Sabha, removed by police under Section 38 (2) of the Kerala Police Act for trespassing into a private land at Poojapura, Trivandrum, and refusing the lawful directions of the police to desist from trespassing."

II

"Shri A. K. Gopalan, Member, Lok Sabha, was produced before the Sub-Magistrate, Court II, Trivandrum, in petty case No. 97/72 of Poojapura Police Station for offences under Sections 47 and 52, Kerala Police Act, 1960. He pleaded not guilty. Released on bail by Court. Case adjourned to 5th June, 1972."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) ; He was bodily lifted and put into the police van. It has come in the papers. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : He is leader of the Opposition here...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have informed the Hous of the messages that I had received. Every time the hon. Member should not disrupt the proceedings.

SHRI K. R. Ganesh.

12.29 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prov de for the extension of certain taxation laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prov'de for the extension of certain taxation laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

The motion was adopted

SHRI K.R. GANESH : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI H. R GOKHALE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

DELHI LANDS (RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL) : I beg to move for leave to introdce a Bill to impose certain restrictions on transfer of lands which have been acquired by the Central Govenrment or in respect of which aquisition proeedings have b.en initiated by that Government, with a view to preventing large scale transactions of purported transfers or, as the case may be, transfers of such lands to unwary public.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to impose certain restrictions on transfer of lands which have been acquired by the Central Government or in respect of which acquisition proceedings have been initiated by that Government, with a view to preventing large-scale transactions of purpor ted transfers or, as the case may

*Published in Gaz tte of India Extra ordinary Part II, Section 2, Dated 26.5.72

†Introduced with the re ommendation of the President.

be, transfers of such lands to unwary public."

The motion was adopted

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.30 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the debate on the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, which was adjourned on the 25th May, 1972, be resumed now."

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The hon. Minister, if I have heard him correctly, has moved now that the debate should be resumed. My friend Mr. Somnath Chatterjee raised objection about a particular provision. There was some lacuna there which will work adversely against the workers...

MR SPEAKER : Why are you making a speech ? He must have come out with all that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Has he brought any amendment ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : He must have brought some amendment. Has he ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Only yesterday he was in doubt. How does he come today with the same Bill ?

SHRI S. M BANERJEE : We want to know whether the amendment is brought.

MR SPEAKER : Let him speak.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We have improved on it.

MR SPEAKER : He says, this has been improved upon.

The question is...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him read out the amendment. We will support it if necessary.

MR SPEAKER : You may accept or reject. No conditions, no preconditions.

Now, the question is :

> "That the debate on the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, which was adjourned on the 25th May, 1972. be resumed now."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : We are introducing many new things in the procedure, abrupt postponement of Bills. abrupt taking up of time for resumption and improvement of draft. I am not going to treat these things as precedents, Kindly see that this is not interrupted just in the midse of discussion of clauses which was going on. It was not a very healthy practice. The House is the master of its own procedure. But it would have been much better if you had taken all these gentlemen in to consultation and shown it to them...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They are very perfect when they draft measures like Maintenance of Internal Security Act or the CRP Act, in particular.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bosu are you not tired of talking ?

SHRI R K. KHADILKAR: Regarding this one ..

MR SPEAKER : I know that.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Doubts were raised. I said, the clause was bodily lifted from the other enactment which was carried by the House I was assured by the Law Ministry that there was no question of any other interpretation. But in order to provide opportunity to those who raised

[Shri R.K. Khadilkar]

this matter, I got it further clarified I beg to move...

MR SPEAKER : You could have assured them that if you find any lacuna you will later on come with a further amendment, but not to abruptly say, we will postpone it for tomorrow. It is something unusual.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Opposition insisted on that postponment. Certain doubts were expressed by the opposition. That is why I am bringing forward this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : You may move it.

Clause 2—*(Insertion of new section 25FFA)—Contd.*

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am moving this amendment to Clause 2 which was under consideration.

Sir, I beg to move :

'Page 1,

for lines 14 to 16, *substitute*—

"(a) an undertaking in which—

(i) less than fifty workmen are employed, or

(ii) than fifty workmen were employed on an average per working day in the preceding twelve months," . . '(9)

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur) : It should have been circlated to us.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The copies of the amendment have not been circulated to us. I went through my papers very carefully today but I was surprised to find no amendment by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is unusual now. The hon.Minister knows that the copies have to be circulted in advance,

SHRI R K. KHADILKAR : Yesterday, I had sent notice.

MR SPEAKER : Of course, I shall allow him now. If the Speaker give his consent, it is all right. But this is not going to be repeated again.

SHRI R. K. KHADILRAR : For the benefit of hon.Members. I shall read it out again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him read it out slowly so that we may write it down.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The amedment reads as follows :

Page 1, —*for* lines 14 to 16, *substitute*

"(a) an undertaking in which—

(i) less than fif y workmen, are employed, or

(ii) less than fifty workmen were employed on an average per working day in the preceding twelve months,". (9)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have also tabled certain amendments, which I would like to move,

MR. SPEAKER : Because it is an Official amendment, I have allowed it. But the hon Member had enough time earlier.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I could not get time earlier.....

MR. SPEAKER : If he were a Minister, I would certainly have allowed him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I would like to make certain submissions again with respect to this amendment. I do not know why he is insisting on the number 50. Why should he not make it 20 so that it will be similar to what we have in the Factories Act ? What is the reason for choosing 50 and not 20 ? Why not have a uniform number in all the Acts and have 20 as in the Factories Act ?

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : This debate was postponed yesterday because there was a demand for reducing the number from 50 to 20. Now the hon. Minister said that he was doubtful. I was also in doubt, and the debate was postponed Now, the hon. Minister has come forward with an amendment. We do not know what the text of the amendment is, because the amendment is not before us.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already read it out.

SHRI R. V. BADE : I would suggest that the number may be reduced from 50 to 20.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I had explained yesterday why I could not accept the other amendments. If hon. Members want to have further explanations, I am prepared to give it. It is our intention that small establishments should be excluded from the scope of the Bill. It will be practically difficult to take action in respect of closure of small undertakings during the period of two months. I had made all these points clear yesterday. One of the remedial measures in case of closure is to resort to investigation and taking over of an establishment under the Industries Development and Regulation Act.

The next question is what should be a small establishment and for this purpose we have followed the provisions already existing in the Industrial Disputes Act in respect of lay-off provisions. Section 25A of the Act relating to lay-off provisions states that those provision shall not apply to industrial establishments in which less than 50 workmen on an average per working day have been employed in the preceding calendar month. In view of this, I am not in a position to accept any other amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee had fixed two hours and that was exhausted already yesterday. I am now going to put the amendments to the vote.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गणपूर्ति करवा दीजिए। कोरम नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : Let the bell be rung—

Now, there is quorum. There are amendment Nos. 1 to 6 to Clause 2.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, the Minister has not said anything regarding amendment No. 6 of Shri Somnath Chatterjee. What is the harm in omitting that clause ?

MR. SPEAKER : He does not agree to that.

Now amendment No. 1 is in the name of Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya; amendment Nos. 2 to 4 are in the name of Shri Somnath Chatterjee; amendment No. 5 is again in the name of Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, and amendment No. 6 is again in the name of Shri Somnath Chatterjee. I am going to put all these amendments together.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 6 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER . Now, there is amendment No. 9 by Shri Khadilkar moved today. The question is :

Page 1, *for* lines 14 to 16, *substitute*

"(a) an undertaking in which—

(i) less than fifty workmen are employed, or

(ii) less than fifty workmen were employed on an average per working day in the preceding twelve months,".' (9)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Insertion of new section 30A*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now to clause 3, there are two amendments. Shri Dinen Bhatta-

[Mr. Speaker]

charyya. Only one minute please. We are already beyond time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I move :

Page 2, line 11,—*for* "or" *substitute* "and" (7).

Page 2, line 12, —*omit* ", or with both" (8).

It is a very serious matter. They are bringing some legislation as if they are doing something which will really be a deterrent to the type of clandestine closures and illegal closures. You are giving discretionary power to the trying magistrate to fine or imprison an employer who violates the provisions of this Bill. My plea is that no discretion should be given to him. The provision should be that any employer who violates this provision should be imprisoned and fined, not that you can fine him to the extent of Rs. 5,000 or send him to prison. It is my amendment. I think the Minister will not hesitate to accept it.

SHRI R.K KHADILKAR : Yesterday, I replied extensively and I am repeating it today. This is the maximum punishment under the Industrial Disputes Act.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am not worried about the maximum that is provided there.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR : If we find that the apprehensions expressed by the hon. Member turn out to be true, we shall review the position. I gave that assurance and beyond that I am not prepared to say anything.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendments No. 7 and 8 to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 7 and 8 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I fully agree with the objective of the Bill. But my apprehension is that this Bill provides enough subterfuge. I am afraid that there are so many holes that the industrial mouses will get through. I wanted to move a few amendments; but I could not on page 2, there is a clause which says : "Not with standing...such exceptional circumstances". You have provided for exceptions. Suppose you say an accident; even a cracker explosion or a bomb explosion is an accident If you wanted to make if fool proof, you should say; a major accident which would have led to the breakdown of the whole operation of the factory. Otherwise throwing of a bomb or creating Halla may be used as a pretext for closure. There is another thing : "... death of the employer or the like". An employer does not run his factory; it is the manager or other functionaries. Why should a concern be allowed to be closed for death of its owner ? What is this 'like' It is a pandora's box. Why did it not strike Mr. Somnath Chatterjee ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : I referred to it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It gives discretion to the trying judge to do anything he likes wi h this 'like'. The whole purpose of this Bill will be scuttled.

My friend Dinen Bhattacharyya correctly raised this point. Then it says, "imprisonment which may extend to 6 months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5000." It means, it can be anything from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5000. These people earn crores of rupees and even a fine of Rs. 5000 is noth-

ing to them, if by paying that, they can close the factory Sir, when you give the option to a trying judges, in our acquisitive society, the subjective predilection of the judge will be almost inevitably in favour of the employer and not of the employee So, you are frustrating your own purpose which is to stop these closures

Sir, these are the lacunae in the Bill which will frustrate the very noble purpose the Government have in mind

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Sir, for the last one year, the same Bill that was passed by the West Bengal Consultative Committee during President's rule is who working I request the minister to actually review what is taking place in West Bengal In the case of reopening of the factories, it is found that the privileges and facilities that the workers were enjoying before closure have been taken away, even is cases where Government itself is taking over the management of the firms So, I will urge upon the minister to review it personally and not be guided by the loud speeches of the Ministers there or here

SHRI R K KHADILKAR The hon member knows that in West Bengal, a certain climate which was most unhealthy for normal running of industries was created Almost the industrial life was paralysed Since the new reg me has taken over—I can give facts and figures—the revival of industries is taking place I am sure this Bill will help to reopen the closed undertakings

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill, as amendment be passed"

The motion was adopted

12 50 hrs.

CANTONMENT (EXTENSION OF RENT CONTROL LAWS) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) Sir, I beg to move* .

"That the Bill to amend the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

राज्य सभा ने इस बिल को पास कर दिया है। यह इतना सीधासादा बिल है कि इस पर बहुत ज्यादा बहस की जरूरत नही है। संविधान के अनुसार छावनियो मे मकानो के किराये और मकान-मालिको और किरायेदारो के सम्बन्ध नियन्त्रित करने के लिए कानून केवल पार्लियामेट ही बना सकती है। लेकिन सविधान के लागू होने से पहले वहा प्रदेशो के कानून लागू हुआ करते थे। सविधान के लागू होने के बाद पार्लियामेट ने यह कानून पास कर दिया कि अगर सरकार चाहे, तो वह उन कानूनो को छावनियो मे लागू कर दे। वैसा ही किया गया। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक फैसले मे कहा कि यह अधिकार सिफ पार्लियामेट को ही है और पहले के जो कानून थे, उनको लागू करने के लिए खास तौर से कहा गया। वह भी कर दिया गया है। वे भविष्य के लिए लाग किये गये है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे सवाल पैदा हुए कि उसके पहले जो बहुत से मामले कचहरियो मे थे, या जिनके फैसले हो चुके थे अगर उनको सुरक्षा न दी गई, तो बहुत से किरायेदारो को बहुत परेशानी उठानी पडेगी। इसलिए ऐसा इन्तजाम करना पड रहा है कि जब से 1950 से सविधान अमल मे आया, तब से इस कानून को लगा हुआ समझा जाये, जिससे सभी छावनियो मे किरायो और मकान-मालिको तथा किरायेदारो के सम्बन्ध नियन्त्रित किये जा सकें।

इस बिल पर बहुत ज्यादा बहस की गुजाइश नही है। मुझे आशा है कि सदन इसको स्वीकार करेगा, ताकि किरायेदारो को राहत मिल सके।

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That the Bill to amend the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Mr. Speaker, this is no doubt an innocuous Bill which has become necessary because of the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered in 1970. It was decided by the Supreme Court that, so far as regulation of housing accommodation is concerned, including rent control legislation, the State Government could not by notification extend the State laws to the cantonment areas. One thing which immediately arises is why private accommodation, or private houses, have not been kept out of the cantonment areas. This is a matter which I would request the Minister to take note of and give some consideration why any special privileges or facilities will have to be given to private houses within the cantonment areas.

Secondly, so far as the drafting of the Bill is concerned, I am very sorry to say that it is so cumbersome that at least so far as sub-clause (3) on page 2 is concerned, it is very difficult to get at the real meaning. Here I may make one suggestion, because I did not get enough time to give notice of an amendment in time. The Minister will kindly consider whether there may be some situation where this law cannot be worked out properly, as it is intended to be done. If you kindly look at sub-clause (3) on page 2, it says :

> "Where any enactment in force in any State relating to the control of rent and regulation of house accommodation is extended to a contonment from a date earlier than the date on which such extension is made (hereafter referred to as the 'earlier date'), such enactment, as in force on such earlier date, shall apply to such cantonment"

So far this is quite intelligible; then it says-

> "and where any such enactment has been amended at any time after the earlier date but before the commencement of the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Amendment Act, 1972, such enactment, as amended, shall apply to the cantonment on and from the date on which the enactment by which such cantonment was made came into force."

Another contingency could arise. Quite apart from amending an Act, an Act could have been repealed and re-enacted. The situation which has been contemplated here is that after the notification is issued and the extension is made effective, there may have been an earlier Act which would be treated to be an earlier Act, in force. Then, till the date of the extension of the notification that Act might have been amended and, therefore, the amended Act might apply. One can understand that intention. But if you look at sub-clause (3), it refers to amendment of existing legislation. But suppose an earlier legislation was repealed and re-enacted; then that will not come within the scope of this clause Take the West Bengal Act. It repealed the earlier Act of 1950 and re-enacted a new legislation. So, it is not an amending legislation but an entirely new legislation. That contingency has not been thought of here in sub-clause (3) page 2.

On principle we accept this Bill It has become necessary because of the Supreme Court judgment and necessary action has to be taken. We do not want that decisions taken for all these years should be upset because of this decision of the court because that will create chaos.

So, I want the hon Minister to give someconsideration to sub-clause (3), whether the object of the intended legislation can be achieved by the language that has been used here and why private dwelling houses have been kept out of this. With these words, I support the Bill.

13. hrs.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सुप्रीमकोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद यह जरूरत महसूस हुई कि केन्द्र की तरफ से कोई विधेयक आए। विधेयक हमारे सामने है और मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जिसका विरोध हम लोग करें। क्योंकि मालिक मकान खास कर छावनियों में बहुत.काफी एक्सप्लायटेशन करते है। हमने तो हर जगह देखा है, मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी की शुरुआत ही छावनी से

की थी अम्बाला कैंट से, सभी जगह काफी एक्सप्लायटेशन लोग करते है, और कोई कानून न होने से क्योंकि रैंट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट वहा लागू नहीं होता, और कोई सेंट्रल लेजिस्लेशन है नहीं तो उसका फायदा लोग उठाते हैं। तो यह कानून तो होना ही चाहिए। लेकिन जिस तरीके से हमारे मोअजिज दोस्त सोमनाथ चेटर्जी ने कहा अगर माननीय मंत्री जी इसको पढ़ें पृष्ठ 2 पर सेक्शन 3 को तो यह एक सेंटेंस में जितना लिखा गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज अच्छा है कि जे०सी० मेसफील्ड नहीं रहे वरना उनको इस ग्रामर को देखकर तखलीफ हो जाती। तो एक चीज तो यह होनी चाहिए कि जिस तरीके से ला बनाया जा रहा है, जो सेंटेंस यहा रखा गया है इतना कम्बरसम है कि उसकी बाल की खाल निकाल कर हो सकता है और कोई बकील या मकान मालिक दोबारा इसको सुप्रीमकोर्ट में ले जाय, तो यह न हो सके उसके लिए मैं बाबू जगजीवनराम जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह दोबारा इस पर सोच लें। यह तो ठीक है कि हम बिल पास कर देंगे। हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीमकोर्ट अपना काम करते है। हम अपना कम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन पुराने जमाने में जितने विधेयक बनते थे कभी उनका खण्डन हुआ नहीं। तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हम जो यहा पास करें वह इतना सोच समझकर पास करें कि कोई ऐसी गुंजाइश उसमें न रह जाय कि जिस नाजायज फायदा दूसरे लोग उठा सकें।

दूसरे, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का सहारा लेकर मैं कुछ चीजें बाबू जगजीवनराम जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि कैन्टोनमेंट के बारे में उन्होंने सोचना शुरू किया है। यहां इस सदन में हमारे दोस्त भक्त दर्शन जी एक नान-आफिशियल बिल लाये थे 1958 में या 1959 में। उस वक्त सरदार सुरजीत सिंह मजीठिया साहब जो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आफ डिफेंस थे, उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि एक काम्प्रीहैंसिव लेजिस्लेशन कैन्टोमेंट ऐक्ट को बदलने के लिए लाया जाएगा। क्योंकि कैन्टोनमेंट ऐक्ट अंग्रेजों के जमाने का बना हुआ है और कैंटोनमैंट की हिस्ट्री क्या है? अध्यक्ष महोदय आपको मालूम है कि उस वक्त जबकि गोरे हमारे देश में रहा करते थे, अंग्रेजों का राज था तो वह हमेशा चाहते थे कि उनके जो अफसरान है, उनकी जो आर्मी है, जिसे गोरी पल्टन हम लोग कहा करते थे वह हमेशा साधारण जनता से अलग रहे, साधारण जनता और उनका मेल मिलाप न हो, इसके लिए ये कैंटोनमेंट बने थे। लेकिन आज हमारे देश में ऐसा नहीं है। आज हमारे जवान बेटे, और हमारे ही भतीजे भान्जे आर्मी में है, उनका रिश्ता हमारे साथ है। तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि आज एक हिन्दुस्तानी और हिन्दुस्तानी में विभाजन होना चाहिए। एक छावनी में रहे दूसरा उससे अलग रहे। छावनी की जरूरत है उसमें कुछ सेक्योरिटी की भी जरूरत है। लेकिन एक तो जमीन की कमी हिन्दुस्तान में आज है, जमीन के वितरण के बारे में हम सीमा लगाना चाहते है तो ऐसे मौके पर एक-एक कैन्टोनमेंट में सौ एकड़, दो सौ एकड़, चार सौ एकड़, जमीन पड़ी हुई है, चाहे आप बबीना में जाए, चाहे कानपुर चले जायें चाहे और कहीं चल कर देख लें। एक तरफ लोगों को रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ इतनी जगह पड़ी हुई है। लेकिन जब भी कोई आदमी कहता है कि मैं मकान बनाने के लिए तैयार हूं ताकि लोग उसमें रह सकें, मुझे उसकी इजाजत दी जाय तो फौरन यह आब्जेक्शन कर दिया जाता है कि हो सकता है कि कभी हमारी आर्मी को जरूरत हो। अगर आर्मी को जरूरत हो तो सरकार के पास कानून मौजूद है, डी०आई०आर० मौजूद है, एमर्जेन्सी आर्डर्स मौजूद हैं, जब भी चाहे डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री हो या और कोई मिनिस्ट्री हो, एक्वायर कर सकती है। एक्वीजसन हो सकता है। मेरे मकान को एक्वायर कर सकते है चाहे

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

वह कैंटोनमेंट में हो या न हो सरकार को जरूरत है तो एक्वायर किया जा सकता है। तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस जमीन का विनरण भी होना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ फैसले इसके बारे से लिए हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि जब उन्होंने पूना में इसका जिक्र किया कि कम से कम उन्होंने सोचने की तरफ कोशिश की है कि कैसे इसका समाधान हो।

बाजारों के बारे में मुझे खास तौर से कहना है। छावनियों में बाजार तरह तरह के नाम से हुआ करते हैं-तंबू पखाना बाजार, लालकुर्ती बाजार, इस तरह से हर जगह ये बाजार है और उस बाजार में पहले कौन रहा करते थे? उसमें वह रहा करते थे जो माथे में खानसामा हुआ करते थे या नाई हुआ करते थे या भिश्ती हुआ करते थे। लेकिन आज सब आदमी वहां रहते हैं। तो मैं समझता हूं कि इन नामों को बदलना चाहिए और उसमें कुछ ऐसा होनी चाहिए कि जिन लोगों ने हमारे ऊपर गोलियां चलाई 1857 में उनके नाम पर सड़कें नहीं होनी चाहिए। कानपुर में हम लोगों ने एक फैसला किया है और हम चाहते थे कि दीपक दास जिसने अभी 1971 के पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध में अपनी जान दी उसके नाम से सड़क को पास किया। कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड ने पास किया, पीपुल्स रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव ने पास किया। लेकिन उस पर भी कहा कि जब तक सेंट्रल गवनमेंट फैसला नहीं दे देगी तब तक यह नहीं होगा। तो जब हम यहां की तमाम स्ट्रेचूज को हटाने जा रहे हैं और उनके बदले में वे लोग जिन्होंने अपनी आहुति दी, जिन्होंने देश में आजादी का झंडा लहराया, उनकी स्ट्रेचूज लगाने जा रहे हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उन सड़कों का नाम भी बदला जाना चाहिए। मैं आज इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए श्री जगजीवन राम जी से जो केवल सुरक्षा मंत्री ही नहीं हैं बल्कि देश के उन नेताओं में से हैं जिन्होंने काफी संघर्ष किया है आजादी की लड़ाई में और आजादी लाए हैं, उनसे मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर रहते रहते इस काम को कर जाएं वरना बाद में फिर नहीं होगा। एक कमांडिंग आफिसर जब भी चाहे वह के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज को कह सकता है कि आपने फैसला गलत लिया है। मुझे याद है एक दफा वहां के चुने हुए नुमाइंदों ने फैसला लिया था तो उस वक्त के कमांडर थे कर्नल थाम्मसन, जो अब नहीं है, उनको निकाल दिया गया था नौकरी से कृष्णामेनन साहब के जमाने में उन्होंने उस पर लिखा था :

> "Joint representation by the members of the Cantonment Board-I consider this to be a mutiny."

एलेक्टेड रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज के रेप्रेजेन्टेशन के लिए यह उनका कहना था।

तो यह पुराने कानून जो थे, मैं समझता हूं कि आज हमारी सेना में हमारे भाई हैं, हमारे बच्चे हैं और जब हम हिन्दुस्तान में पीपुल्स आर्मी के नाम से उनको पुकारने की बात कर रहे हैं, ऐसे मौके पर वह सड़े गले कानून जो अंग्रेजों ने बनाये थे और जो हिन्दुस्तानी को हिन्दुस्तानी से बांटा जाय, अंग्रेजों को सुविधा दी जाय, अलग रखा जाय इसके लिए बने थे, उन का अन्त होना चाहिए और मैं बाबू जगजीवन राम जी से इसका आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि वह इस बात को बताएं कि वह सड़े गले कानून कैंटोनमेंट से दूर होंगे और अगले सेशन में हों, या दूसरे सेशन में हों, कम से कम उसके लिये ऐसा कानून लाएंगे जिसमें डेनोक्रेटाइजेशन इसका हो सके और एम्प्लाईज को भी सहूलियत मिल सके।

एम्प्लाईज भी आधा तीतर आधा बटेर की तरह से हैं, उनको मालूम नहीं कि वह हैं क्या? वह गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाई भी नहीं हैं, डिफेंस एम्प्लाई भी नहीं हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय. इस बिल का स्कोप रैट

रेस्ट्रिक्शन तक था) वहां से बढ़ाकर नाम तक ले आए और फिर अब एम्प्लॉईज पर चले गए। कल को कोई देखेगा तो आपको कुछ नहीं कहेगा मुझे कहेगा कि यह भी बैठे हुए थे। तो स्कोप बढ़ाते-बढ़ाते कहां तक ले जाएंगे ?

श्री एस० एम० बैनर्जी : काफी स्कोप मैंने बढ़ा लिया। अब मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बातें अच्छी करते हैं लेकिन इसमें वह नहीं आती।

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (खरगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कैन्टोनमैंट (एक्सटेंशन आफ रेंट कन्ट्रोल लाज) अमेंडमेंट बिल, 1972 हाउस के सामने विचारार्थ आया है और इस पर इसी वास्ते मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं कि इसमें जो हमारे यहां महू कैन्टोनमैंट है इन्दौर के पास उसका विशेष रूप से उल्लेख है।

इसमें दिया है

"Any law relating to the control of rent and regulation of house accommodation in force in the cantonment of Mhow immediately before the commencement therein of the Madhya Bharat Accommodation Control Act, 195 , shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, extended to that cantonment under section 3 of this Act with effect from the commencement of such law in that cantonment or from the commencement of this Act, whichever is later."

अब महू कैन्टोनमेन्ट के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है। महू कैन्टोनमेन्ट में अभी भी इन्फैन्ट्री कोर चलता है और काफी मिलिट्री भी है। यह जगह इन्दौर के पास है। अंग्रेज इस जगह को स्वर्ग समझते थे, इसको अलग रखते थे, जैसे हम दानव है और वे ईश्वर हैं, लेकिन अब स्वतन्त्रता के बाद इसकी क्या जरूरत है। वहां एक महू एरिया है जिसको विलेज एरिया कहते हैं, अब वह सिटी एरिया बन गया है और उसकी एक नगरपालिका भी है ...

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : All this is beyond the scope of the Bill.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : अब जो एक्ट आप लाने जा रहे हैं, मेरा यह कहना है कि यह इतनी देर से क्यों लाया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि यह डिसेण्ड दी स्कोप है—मैं आप को बतलाता हूं कि यह कैसे स्कोप के अन्दर है। महू में एक तो कैन्टोनमेन्ट का ला लागू होता है और दूसरा नगरपालिका का लागू होता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां नगरपालिका का रेन्ट कन्ट्रोल एक्ट लागू होता है, वहां इसका एक्सटेंशन इतनी देर से क्यों किया गया। हाई कोर्ट में केसेज गये, वहां वे फेल हो गये क्योंकि यह एक्ट वहां लागू नहीं था, मध्य प्रदेश का जो 1955 का कानून था, उस को ही एक्सटेण्ड करते रहे तो इतनी देर से सरकार की नींद क्यों खुली, पहले से इसको क्यों नहीं लाया गया। मेरा तो कहना यह है कि कैन्टोनमेन्ट को ही आप क्यों खत्म नहीं कर डालते। कैन्टोनमेन्ट की कल्पना अंग्रेजों की कल्पना थी, वह साधारण समाज से उसको अलग रखना चाहते थे, आप इसको खत्म कर दें। इस प्रकार के कानून लाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन इसलिये करता हूं क्योंकि यह जिम्मेदारी के फेवर में है। अगर आप इसको पहले ले आते तो हाई-कोर्ट में जितने मुकदमे चले और वकीलों पर जितना पैसा खर्च हुआ, वह बच सकता था। मुकदमों में वकीलों का फायदा होता है। वकील तो चाहते हैं कि मुकदमे चलते रहें, वे तो इसमें भी नुक्स निकालेंगे और हाई कोर्ट में आप का यह कानून भी टिकेगा या नहीं—इसमें मुझे शक है। इसी लिये लोग कहते हैं—

खीसा हो खाली, जूता हो तंग
गवाह हो संग, तब आता है रंग मुकदमे में।

[श्री आर० वी० वडे]

इस समय भी इन्दौर हाई कोर्ट मे बहुत सारे मुकदमे कैन्टोनमेन्ट के पडे हुए हैं। चूंकि इस कानून मे किरायेदारो का फायदा होगा, इस लिये मे इसको सपोर्ट करता हू।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नही लेना चाहता, चू कि सारे कैन्टोनमेन्टस की नीति का प्रश्न उठा दिया गया है, इस लिये मै इतना कह दू —

> The West Bengal premises (Tenancy) Act as originally enacted in 1956 or as amended subsequently would fall within sub-clause (3) of Clause 3 So, that is covered

इसके बाद भी कानून-दां लोग, ड्राफ्टिंग वाले यह समझेंगे कि कुछ और सशोधन की जरूरत है तो पीछा किया जा सकता है, लेकिन इस समय तो लोगो की यही राय है कि जिस रूप मे इस बिल को बनाया गया है, उससे सब काम हो जायगा।

जहा तक कैन्टोनमेन्ट्स का प्रश्न उठाया गया है कैन्टोनमेन्टस मे कुछ प्राइवेट लोगो के भी मकान है। जिस जमाने मे ये छावनिया बनी थी, शहरो से ये काफी दूर होती थीं, इस लिए वहा बाजार भी रखना पडता था, लोगो को भी रखना पडता था। लेकिन अब हर जगह प्राय शहरो का इतना विस्तार हुआ है कि अधिकांश स्थानो पर ये छावनिया शहर मे आ गई हैं और इन छावनियो पर केन्द्र का काफी खर्चा होता है। करीब डेढ करोड रुपया हम अनुदान के रूप मे देते हैं जो हमारा नुकसान है। छावनियों से जितनी आमदनी होती है, उससे ज्यादा खर्च होता है। इस लिए कानून मे परिवर्तन की जरूरत है।

जब मैंने इस को लिया तो मैंने यह समझा कि कुछ ऐसा इन्तजाम करें कि इन छावनियो मे जो सैनिक क्षेत्र हैं और जो असैनिक क्षेत्र है अगर इन दोनो मे फर्क कर सकें तो यह जो सवाल उठता है कि डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन होना चाहिये, प्रतिनिधियों को अधिकार होना चाहिए, मैं अधिक अधिकार देने के बारे में बराबर सोचा करता हू। जहां हमारे खर्चे से काम चलाना है तब तक तो ठीक रहता है लेकिन जब कभी टैक्स बढ़ाने का सवाल आता है तो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के सामने एक धर्म-सकट पैदा हो जाता है। इस लिए यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा जहां जहां वे कुछ इलाके को निकाल सकते हैं निकाल दे और पूरी तरह से डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन कर के काम करें। तो हम ने एक टीम बैठा दी है, इस काम के लिए सम्भव है कि किस कानून के बारे मे कहा गया था, उसमे कुछ देर हो जाय क्योंकि मैं चाहता हू कि छावनियो के प्रश्न की जहां तक सम्भव हो इस तरह से निबटारा कर दिया जाय ताकि यह बराबरी का झझट मिट सके।

मह छावनी को हमे रखना पडेगा लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा है, अगर बाजार को अलग कर सके तो अलग कर देंगे, जिससे कि जो घाटा हम को लगता जा रहा है, वह बच सके।

मैं ज्यादा समय नही लेना चाहता, बहुत सीधा सा बिल है, जिस मे बहस की कोई गुजाइश नही हैं। सबने इसका स्वागत किया है, इस लिये इसको पास किया जाय।

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill to amend the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Act 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted

MR SPEAKER · The question is ·

"That Clauses 2 to 4, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I beg to move ;

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

13.18 hrs

SECUNDERABAD AND AURANGABAD CANTONMENTS HOUSE RENT CONTROL LAW (REPEAL) BILL

THE MINISTER OF DEFENEC (SHRI AGJIVAN RAM) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Secunderabad and Aurangabad Cantonments House Rent Control Law, 1949 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration "

इसमे भी मान्यवर सवाल ऐसा ही है कि जब हैदराबाद भारत मे शामिल हुआ और वहा पर सैनिक शासन था तो औरगाबाद उस वक्त हैदराबाद मे ही था, उस समय किराएदारो और मालिको के सम्बन्धों पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए एक कानून सैनिक शासन ने बनाया था। उसके बाद औरगाबाद महाराष्ट्र मे मिल गया और हैदराबाद-सिकन्द्राबाद आन्ध्र प्रदेश कायम होने पर उसमे गया। वहा भी उन्होंने कानून बनाया और उसको लागू कर दिया गया। इस लिए यह अच्छा समझा गया कि इस कानून को खत्म कर दिया जाय, जिसमें कि वही कानून वहा पर लागू रहे। और औरगाबाद मे दूसरे कानून को जो वहां पर लागू था रखी जाय। रिपील करने के बाद भी इसमे प्रबन्ध कर लिया गया है कि जो कार्यवाहिया इस के मातहत की गई है, दुरुस्त समझा जाय जिससे इसके काम में कोई गड़बड़ी पैदा न हो प्रबन्ध इस दृष्टि से किया गया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल भी किरायेदारो के हक मे है, इस लिये इस को पास किया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Secunderabad and Aurangabad Cantonments House Rent Control Law, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) This is also an innocuous Bill. I would only like to submit that by applying the provisions of the Bill which we have just Passed, the object of the present Bill could have been achieved and the present Bill could have been avoided, because the intention of both the Bills is the same If the intention is to apply the local rent control law in the Cantonments at Secunderabad and Aurangabad, that could have been achieved by the application of the Bill which we have just passed or by issuing a notification under that Bill and by allowing *simpliciter* the old law to lapse. I do not know why this has not been done So far as the old law is concerned which is sought to be repealed, we have no information as to how this law was against the interests of the tenants and other weaker sections. So far as this Bill is concerned, we support this Bill and we submit only this that the notification that is intended to be issued should be issued at the earliest so that there may not be any time lag

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM . I assure that the natification will be issued very soon and there will be no time lag

MR SPEAKER . The question is

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Secunderabad and Aurangabad Cantonments House Rent Control Law, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the clauses.

[Mr. Speaker]

The question is :

> That Clause 2 to 4, 'clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 4, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let us have the quorum and then the Bill be passed.

MR. SPEAKER : The quorum is all right, but there are no speakers. We are badly in need of speakers.

We had decided that during lunch we need not press for the quorum. The quorum bell is being rung .....Now there is quorum It should not have happened, because we have agreed that we will not raise it during the lunch hour, but still, even now, there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.26 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER—*Contd.*
(*Shri A. K Gopalan*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message, dated the 26th May, 1972, from the Commissioner of Police, Trivandrum:—

"Shri A. K. Gopalan, Member, Lok Sabha, who was removed and produced before the Sub-Magistrate, Trivandrum, earlier in petty case No. 97/72 of Poojappura Police Station of the same Court, refused to leave the Court Hall through released by the Court at 17.10 hours on the 25th May, 1972. He persisted to remain in the Court Hall disregarding the requests of Court Officials and disobeying lawful direction of police. The Magistrate had also complained to the police about this. Hence he was removed from the Court Hall at 22.45 hours on the 25th May, 1972. under Section 32 (2) of Kerala Police Act, 1960, and produced before Sub-Magistrate, Court II, Trivandrum, with petty charge No. 44/72 of Vanchiyoor Police Station under Section 38(2), 47 and 52 of the same Act. The Magistrate remanded him to Judicial Custody in Central Jail, Trivandrum with direction to produce him before Court at 11.00 hours on the 26th, May, 1972."

So, he might have been produced already.

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13 27 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE* STEEP FALL IN PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN KERALA AND OTHER STATES ON WEST COAST OF INDIA

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Unnikrishnan—absent. Mr. Chandrappan. You will all have another hour extra for this subject; more than the normal time.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the very serious problem of steeply falling prices of agricultural commodities in Kerala and some other States on the western coast, I wish to point out that the most important of them is the fall in the price of coconut. As it is known to everyone, in Kerala the most important agricultural crop which determines the economy in that State is the coconut. For the last one year or a little

more, we are experiencing a very peculiar kind of fall in the price of coconut and coconut products. As far as the reasons are concerned, I think nobody will say it has been an accidental development. It has its reasons because, if you examine it, you can see that the policy of the Government in regard to the pricing of these commodities is the main reason which brought about such a situation. We can see that in the country as a whole, the price of edible oil or oil in general is going up; the prices of commercial crops or other agricultural products are also going up. At the same time we see the peculiar phenomenon in our State; the prices of coconut, arecanut and paper, and other agricultural commodities are steeply falling; it affects the very economy of the State. The lives of people in that State, agriculturists especially revolves round these crops and they depend for their income on these crops and they are today facing a serious situation because of this crisis.

When the price of coconut and copra is steeply falling, paradoxically the Government is allowing the import of copra from Ceylon. It will only accentuate the fall of the price of that commodity. It was raised in this House on several occasions so that the Government should review the policy of copra import from Ceylon but so far no decision has been taken on this matter.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Coconut oil is not only used for food. In Rajya Sabha the Minister answering a question said that a committee which went into this matter said that about thirty per cent of the total coconut oil production was used as food and the rest was used for industrial purposes. The price of coconut is often decided by the big business houses in Bombay and other places, such as Tatas who are manufacturing soap. They enter the market and create artificial scarcity at times to raise the price and at times they create a situation as if there is no demand and the prices steeply fall. What remedial measures have the Government taken to bring this situation under control? We feel that certain steps could be taken to stall this move taken by the monopoly business houses, like the Tatas, which adversely affect the economy of our State especially, and also other States which produce coconuts. For example, though copra is produced in Kerala, oil is extracted in Bombay. The oil mills in our State cannot stand the monopolistic competition of the bigger houses from Bombay. If the Central Government helps the Government of Kerala, or on its own, start big oil mills in Kerala to extract oil, it will help to a certain extent in solving this problem.

Secondly, Government fixes the floor prices for many agricultural commodities such as wheat, rubber, etc. Government subsidises so that the prices may be prevented from coming down a certain limit. Is the Government ready to fix the floor price for coconut, copra, oil etc.? Then, how are you going to ensure that the floor price fixed will be given to the producer? It can be ensured only if Government in a big way is ready to step into the market which is today controlled by private monopoloy houses. Either the State Trading Corporation or some other corporation has to step in and buy all the commodities produced there. Coconut oil is not something which has no market. It is used in different ways, including industrial purposes. So, there is no need for Government to fear that if they buy the stocks, there may not be a market. But the Government should have a proper policy to do that.

Then there is the question of the fall in price of arecanut. In those days, we used to export arecanut to Bangla Desh, which was then East Bengal. The recent crisis in that part of the sub-continent created a condition where our export market suffered a little bit Now when they are negotiating a new trade agreement with Bangla Desh, the Government should see to it that our arecanut product can be exported to Bangla Desh. We need not depend on one single market. In future it may be possible if Government makes a concerted attempt, to find out new markets in new areas. Unless that is done, we will face a very serious situation. Similar is the case with ginger, pepper etc., which used to be very profitabe crops. Pepper was discribed as black gold which was being imported from India

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

by foreign countries in the past. Today, it is not that the market is not there, but because of lack of suitable policy, the agriculturists are suffering and the price is falling. It is not merely a question that some agriculturists are not getting enough for their produce. This affects the whole economy of the State. It affects the lives of several millions of people.

I hope this discussion would help Government to take certain steps by which they will find some solution to this problem. In that spirit, I am raising it. This is not a party issue. This is a thing which is affecting the entire population of Kerala, irrespective of the party to which they belong. All of them are interested in seeing that the agricultural produce in that State and in coastal areas in general get a fair price. I hope Government will take some concrete measures, so that this problem will find a solution in the near future.

Another point I want to raise is the import of substitue oils. Government are importing some synthetic oils as a substitute for coconut oil. How far is that import of substitutes in consonance with our policy of self-reliance. When we have enough supplies of coconuts to meet our demands, what is the necessity for importing copra and synthetic oils, thereby frittering away our scarce foreign exchange ? I hope government will take into consideration all these factors with the sympathy which they deserve and take the necessary steps.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : I was under the impression that it will be taken up at 2.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because you were not present when this was taken up, you forfeit your right to be the mover of the motion. But you can speak on it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir, the coconut is a commodity which is inextricably wound up with the entire fabric of Kerala's economy, its social life, and probably even more, with the dreams and aspirations of our people. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the most significant thing about Kerala's physical and economic landscape. It is so throughout the West Coast, whether it is in Kerala, Mysore or Maharashtra, but those States are not completely dependent on this commodity as we are on coconut.

The special feature of our agricultural landscape has been our overwhelming and complete dependence on cash crops, as possibly in the case of Assam. This has been determined not by voluntary choice of agriculturists or the peasants but conditioned by facts of geography. Again, they are different from the cash crops that we have in other parts of the country in the sense that they are perennial cash crops It takes about seven years for a tree to mature and yield. So, all the while he has to plant and wait.

The whole point is that because of our geographical peculiarities and the land to man ratio—nearly two crores of people are involved in this—our holdings are very small. It is not as in the case of other crops. So, what we are trying to impress upon the Government of India is that everybody in Kerala, particularly in the coastal belt, is affected by the price of coconuts and in the middle lands by the price of arecanuts and other plantation crops. Hon. Members who have seen Kerala will testify to the fact that every hut in Kerala will have five or six coconut trees. As a result of the new land reforms, practically every household in Kerala is bound up with this.

So, a remunerative price for coconut is not the demand of the landlords of Kerala, as many people seem to have misunderstood it, but it is the demand of the toiler for whom five or six trees means everything. It is the demand of the agricultural labour, who can get work only during the manuring operations and harvesting every month, that the coconut prices should be remunerative. Now the coconut prices have literally crashed in the sense that from 1964-65 it had stabilised between Rs. 500 and 600. I claim that during the last six to eight months, the people of Kerala have lost more than Rs. 60 crores more than the total annual outlay of our plan because we produce around 4,000 million coconuts and according to the Government statistics, I

think, 3,892 million coconuts and @ Rs.600/- or Rs. 650/- per 1,000 nuts which was the ruling price at the beginning of the price crash, we should have lost around Rs. 65 crores. That is a loss to the people of Kerala, which they just cannot afford. Every family in Kerala is today thrown into the hands of money-lenders, thrown into every increasing indebtedness because not only the coconut, every other subsidiary agricultural commodity, like, arecanut, which is a seasonal cash crop and pepper and so on, the prices have crashed and this crash is not a marginal crash about 5% to 6% which normally happens in our country, but it is to the tune of 50% to 60%. So, I submit it has thrown millions of people into impoverishment and consequent unemployment.

I have said the prices have gone down. I say this normally taking the market rate available in oil producing centres which determine the prices. But in rural areas, the prices you get are much less, at least Rs. 50 to Rs. 60/- per thousand less.

This is the point which the Government of India have not really understood. As I told you, Sir, this is because we are not so much involved with this commodity. It should not be treated just as they would treat any other agricultural commodity. Sir, I remember, Gandhiji once asked a Viceroy, "Pray tell me what am I to do with these people, these hungry millions". I would like to ask the same question to Shri Shinde and the Government of India. What are we supposed to do with these people ? Has the Ministry evolved any contingent Plan ? Suppose, the prices continue to crash, do you think that anybody would be interested in coconut ? How do you think that they will live. Have the Ministries of Finance, or Foreign Trade or Agriculture ever gone into this aspect ? Now as my friend, Shri Chandrappan pointed out the prices are determined by big business houses of Bombay. I am not quite sure, Shri Shinde will correct me if I am wrong—I am talking about the powerful soap industry and—mainly about the two monopoly houses—Tatas and Hindustan Levers who through manipulations and the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange have always tried to pull down the prices.

There is another aspect. This coconut oil and coconut bye-products have also contributed to a large extent to the cosmetic industry like perfumed coconut oil, Shampoo, and so on. While the prices of everyone of these have gone up every year and the Government have permitted it despite the Government orders on Essential Commodities, the prices of coconuts have crashed.

I know there are many other reasons, may be credited squeeze and so on. Now the difficulties with cash crops in general are difficulties of our economy. But by no stretch of imagination can you say that the prices should be allowed to remain at this low level. This is the question I would specifically like to put. Is there any contingent Plan ? And secondly, may be, because we do not have a powerful lobby like the Wheat lobby, which is more a lobby of the big landlords, more a lobby of "the Kulak", may be because we have not been listened to properly; because we represent and speak for the small-holders, for the agricultural labour of Kerala. The lobby has been able to appropriate around Rs. 140 crores and when a marginal price reduction of Rs. 4 per quintal or Rs. 0 4 paise per kg. was suggested, there was an uproar everywhere and the Government came down and said—even our Prime Minister said that the farmers were not told earlier that there would be a price reduction. Now who has told the Kerala farmer and the Kerala's agricultural labour that the prices would crash, that they will continue to be pushed into a quagmire of poverty. Has anyone said that ? Is it because we are not able to organise a lobby of that kind, because we do not represent rich peasants or *kulaks*, that we are being treated in this manner ?

About the price support policy, I do not know the details of any such scheme or how it can be worked out. It is the business of the Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with other economic Ministries to see to that. But today we have no other option but to demand a price support policy.

I may quote here late Prof. Gadgil who was the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission as to what he had said. He had, I believe, sent a note to the Planning

[Shri K P. Unnikrishnan]

Commission when he was there asking for stabilisation and effective operation on the prices of not only foodgrains but also on cash crops, taking into consideration facts like :

(a) prices of substitute crops ,

(b) prices affecting agricultural producers in his cash outlay in the prodution effort, and

(c) prices effecting the agriculturist as consumer "

He had also listed specifically, I understand, all the oilseeds, including coconut.

I would like to know what the Government of India has done so far We want a specific, categorical, assurance that this will be treated on a priority basis We just cannot wait. It will not be a threat which was given by my hon friend, Shri Gopalan, for whom I have great respect, over the land reforms This will become a very major united movement of the people of Kerala against the soap lobby, against everybody's lobby in Delhi I can say with considerable responsibility that we are very serious about it I would not like to embarrass the hon Minister, Shri Shinde, for whom I have got great respect I would like his Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Finance, to come out concretely and immediately with concrete specific schemes and tell us how they are going to solve this question

There was also another very interesting point made by my hon friend, Shri Chandrappan that it is not edible oil I believe, the Government, after many years or after many months, have come to a realisation that, all along, the soap lobby had utilised it and, while they were consuming in a big way for industrial use, they were telling other people that this is an edible oil, and that the price of this commodity should be brought to a low level. Now, this is a typical example of how monopolists try to rob the poor agriculturists of this country

I hope, this slide-back will not be permitted and that an effective, rational, price support policy will be evolved without any delay. Otherwise, I can say, not only there would be no investment but the entire economy of Kerala is going to crash with disastrous consequences.

I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister, Shri Shinde, that a more study team is not enough. I know, we have had some discussion with him and he had sent a study team But that is not enough We would not only like to know what has happened to that study team but also we want a clear enunciation of policy by the Government. That is precisely what we are seeking.

About other commodities also, some mention has been made here Papper is an export-oriented commodity What has happened to that ? Due to a collusion of some interested persons who are the main exporters and who also, at one stage, I heard, were asking for incentives for exports, this is what has happened Probably, some of them did not get it. Who has tried to depress the prices of this commodity.

Also, even in the case of a seasonal cash crop, like, ginger and a main plantation crop, like, cardamom, this has been the experience of the people of Kerala So, with regard to coconut, arecanut, cardamom and giner, has the Government of India decided that the situation does not warrant an urgent consideration ? I would again repeat, before I conclude, and I would request the hon Minister, Shri Shinde to take note of our feelings and envolve a policy and, if possible even outline it right now

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the suggestions and demands made by my hon. friend, Shri Unnikrishnan, in respect of Government coming forward with a clear-cut policy in respect of these cash crops which are mainly controlled by big business houses These coconut products .

SHRI R BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara) : I have not been called ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member will get his time. I shall explain

to him the procedure. Simply because the hon. Member's name figures among those who are to raise the discussion, it does not automatically mean that he gets the right to speak. We have to take into consideration the parties. If they have sent names, we have to call them. This is the procedure. The hon. Member will be called. He may please wait.

14 hrs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I repeat, Sir, that these products are still under the clutches of big business houses. From the reports it appears —and perhaps it has been mentioned here also—that the big business houses not only in Bombay but also in Ceylon, big merchants there, are responsible for the prices prevalent in Kerala market in respect of coconut. The soap lobby which has been mentioned here is the main factor. Unless you catch them by their neck and put them under strict control, you cannot have the remunerative price for cocoanut growers It is not the big people who are now affected in Kerala. The whole economy of Kerala is now facing a serious crisis. That is why voice is raised from the ruling party also that, unless something positive is done, the whole situation will become out of control just as it is now in Kerala The parties which are opposing the land reforms as such are coming forward in support of the movement that is going on. So, within a very reasonable time, if these coconut growers are not saved from the clutches of these big business houses, then they will be forced to come forward and fight against these big monopolies. So, my plea to the Government will be this. They have been. day in and day out, professing about *gharibi hatao*, but in Kerala these coconut growers are not even having their hearths, in many cases, and the labour work hard throughout the day but they cannot find both the ends meet. They are the most poverty-stricken people. They are now affected. Just as you are p'aying tricks to protect the interests of jute magnates wh le fixing up the support price of jute, raw jute, in West Bengal, the same treatment is being meted out to the coconut growers and the other cash crop growers of Kerala. So, Government must take stringent measures to see that these coconut markets are not controlled by big business. Government must on its own see that the prices do not go down to the crashing point. That situation has already come up there and so Government should take concrete steps in this matter. They should take action in the same way in respect of the other cash crops like cardamom, like arecanbt and ginger and other things. These are done by small farmers, but what happens is this. They are dependent upon the big monopolists. These are controlled from Bombay by these mpnopolists. So I would request him to come forward with a clearcut statement of the policy in respect of the fixation of the prices of these cash crops, just as we demand the fixation of prices for raw jute in West Bengal. This is my submission.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): We are discussing a motion which if moved in the legislative Assembly of Kerala, would have been a matter of attraction to laaks and lakhs of people. The importance of this question has been stressed by my friend Mr, Unnikrishnan. The whole economy of the State is on the verge of a crisis. I don't want to cover the entire range. Perhaps my friends who speak next to me may cover different aspects. I will confine myself to coconut price. Before I come to that I would point out some salient features.

The net state income per year is estimated to be Rs. 1200 crores. Of these, 60 per cent, major part, is agricultural income. Of that 60 per cent, more than one-third. is covered by the coconuts. About Rs. 200 crores is estimated to be the income from coconut sector. There are lakhs of agriculturists depending upon coconut and different industries that spring out of coconut, coir, oil mills, transport and 5 lakhs of people, to say of the minimum are sustained by the products of this industry. It affects a large section of the people in this State.

A peculiar feature of coconut cultivation is this. 90% of cultivated area under coconut is held by small holders. Each holding is less than one hectare. That picture you will never find anywhere else in India. They live on this income. Therfore, a fall in price of these affects those

[Shri C M Stephen]

small holders, living in small hutments, not the big man. And he does not have the capacity to resist that position. The extent to which the prices have crashed and the extent to which the economy has been affected can be pinpointed by just one price of statistics. According to official figures, towards the late half of 1970, the farm price for coconut was Rs. 55 per 100. But we know that transactions were taking place at about Rs. 70 per hundred. It may be said that price is on the high side, artificial and cannot be maintained. Anyway, Rs. 55 was the normal price at which the transactions took place towards the later half of 1970, during the major part of 1970 or I may say throughout 1970. But now in 1972, the price is Rs. 39 per hundred. That is the official price. The crash is to the extent of Rs. 16 per hundred. We crop about 400 crores of coconuts, per year and even going by the official figures, we see that the economy has lost Rs. 64 crores. That is the total loss for the small men in the Kerala State. In an agricultural economy in which Rs. 1200 is the total State income and the per capita income of the coconut grower is Rs. 200, we find that Rs. 64 crores as a whole has been slashed down. That is the extent of the damage which has affected us.

My hon. friend has mentioned about other crops also. The price of cardamom has crashed, the price of pepper has crahsed. The minstay of Kerala is these a cash crops. But the prices have crashed in every sector. We do not have any industry to bank on. The industrial labour is so small. Their wages are not very high. So, all these sectors have crashed down.

You will appreciate that ours is a small state and our people are not very rich. But we take pride in the fact that our people are industrious people. There is not one inch of land which is left uncultivated. Going by statistics, year by year, the cultivable waste is being cut down. There is no cultivable waste in Kerala today, because the common man is cultivating even on hard rock, by pulverising it and making sand and cultivating on that. That is the way in which cultivation is going on there. The honest labourer and the honest agriculturist is doing his job and raising his crop and getting a small amount of money and carrying on his avocation, and this damage has come to him. I would like to ask whether Government does not have a responsibility to hold it up. That is the only question I have to ask.

What has happened in the State of Kerala now is a matter which has to be gone into. I am thankful to Shri Annasheb P. Shinde for the response that he gave to the representations that we made. He deputed a committee to go there. The committee has gone there and has finished its labours and submitted its report. Let the hon. Minister go into the report. But the point that I want to emphasise is this. I do not know what exactly the finding of that committee are. There is a line of thinking which says that the former prices were very artificial and are not justifiable and therefore we have got to compromise ourselves to the position of a lower price. That is the theoretical argument which is going on. The theory may or may not be correct. But we know that we have been getting better price and that our sustenance has been tuned on that basis If the theory is all right, then Government will have to address themselves to the task of keeping up the economy and for this something else has got to be done immediately. According to me, this sudden crash and not the former price has been manipulated,

They have now described this as edible oil. Futures trading in edible oil has been banned. The use of edible oil in soap industry other than unorganised industry has been restrained. The soap industry has been given imported oil and imported animal fat and it is sustaining itself on these imported things. This is on the fiction that this is edible oil, and this is required for other purposes. That is the fiction that has been brought in. But I would like to point out that the major part of our produce is being exported not outside India but from our States to other States in India. It goes to the different parts, and the rest of India knows that they do not use cooking oil for food purposes. Coconut oil is being used there for other purposes. Even in Kerala, now people are switching

over to the vegetable oil because coconut oil is now belived to have a certain content which would affect the heart and, therefore, in the place of coconut oil, vegetable oil is being used and other refined oil is being used. As an edible oil it is losing its value. I would submit that the characterisation of the coconut oil as edible oil and the extra solicitude for its reservation for consumption by human beings is deliberately done to place it under mainfold restrictions. As a result the prices go down. The concept about coconut oil is a fiction and an artificial creation from which the Government has got to escape, The question is do you or do you not want the agriculturists in Kerala to bring up more and more coconut trees and to give you better and better yield or is it your policy, lesser the product, the better. If you want the better i.e. if you want them to come up better and better then it must be made more economical.

The cost production of coconut is going up. It has been stated by the Bureau of Economic Statistics that Rs. 500/- is the maintenance expenses on one acre and another Rs. 600/- will be the expenses for rearing up in one acre of land to the cocurut bearing stage. That comes to Rs. 1100/- per acre. If you evaluate the cost of production per coconut taking everything into account, it is 45 np. Even if it is Rs. 30 per hundred Sq, it will be about 50 nP. per cocconut. We are not getting anything. We are making nothing out of that. Therefore, what happens ? He does not put inputs and fertilizers in the field. In Kerala we could definitely claim that the cultivator is fertilizer minded. He is a hard working man clean and is living without creating any difficulty to anybody. He is carrying on like that. This fertilizer minded man who can scientifically cultivate and be a model to the rest of India, is now being impoverished and ravaged financially. The poor cultivator in Kerala deserves a better deal.

You wanted land reform. We were in the forefront. You wanted financial discipline, we enforced it. You suggested agricultural income-tax, small scale land reform and co-operative farming, we were the first to introduce all that. It is that agriculturist who is now faced with this problem of to be or not to be. The fall in the price has synchronised with the banning of future trading. Banning of future trading must be removed as far as coconut oil is concerned and future trading must be re-introduced in the State. My submission is the Government, the growers, and all political parties in Kerala have been demanding this. Ban on future trading is to apply to the edible oil. Rejection of the fiction of this being edible oil will serve the purpose. There is instability in prices and slashing out of the prices. That is happening. You will have to take coconut oil from the category of edible oil so that we may get better credit facilities from the bank. Now, this product is being treated as an edible oil. The result is we are not getting credit facilities. Non-edible oil gets. We are not getting Why ? Because you call it an edible oil. You are importing copra—17,000 tonnes copra was imported and the prices slashed down here. Import is being encouraged. Why not take away that import ? You say 17,000 tonnes is a small fraction. But it has got a psychological value. In a lean period if it is done, it will have a psychological value. The result is price crashes. You may import if you want. You keep it as a buffer stock. Do not pump it into the market to the aid of soap manufacturing units. I may submit that your concept about the coconut oil has got to be changed. It has got to be accepted as a non-edible oil and has got to be treated like that and must be used for other purposes also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are pressing the same point again and again.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It was from a different angle, Sir. One more point and I have done. You will find that the area covered by the coconut plantation is about 807,000 hectares; pepper, 100 000 hectares; cardamom, 47,000 hectares. Take up everything and you will find that the entire area is covered. Take up the products, and you will find that the entire product from the entire area—the entire cash crop area—is stuck by the malady or the damage caused by the price crash. This is the problem that the Government of India has got to grapple with immediately and some solution has to be found. The question has got to be

[Shri C. M Steephen]

addressed in this manner, namely, the economy of the State is in doldrums; and therefore, the problem must be approached and a solution found with an attitude of emergency.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI R BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara): Sir, in supporting the motion, I would like to repeat whatever my friends have already said here—Mr. Chandrappan and Mr. Unnikrishnan—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are very frank in saying that you are going to repeat.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: No, Sir; I am not going to repeat; I am going to give some suggestions Now, let us see what the poor agricultural people in Kerala, that is, the small landowners, need at this juncture. I would like to draw the attention of the Ministers and the Government to one point. Some of the speakers referred to coconut particularly, but I want to refer to pepper, cardamom and other things also along with this crop. About coconut, it is said that in 1969-70, the price, as correctly quoted by Shri Stephen, was nearly Rs. 80 per 100 coconuts But now the price is Rs. 40 to Rs 41. That margin is there. Since then, it has come to 50 per cent of its prior value. Even now our people rightly or wrongly believe that the import of Ceylon copra is the reason for the steep fall in prices; it is a reciprocal arrangement. By giving them textile goods, we get copra of the same value and that copra is imported by the big industrial houses, monopoly houses, like Lever Brothers and Tatas for making shampoo, hair-oil and some other preparations including soap-making. Because of this 11 to 12 crores worth of copra are imported into our country. Due to this the price of coconut is falling. That is the feeling; I do not know whether it is correct or not. I would like to get a clarification from the Minister on this point.

Then, about pepper it is a very sad story. It was correctly quoted by Mr. Chandrappan that pepper was known as black gold and it attracted foreigners to India, But what is the position of pepper now? In 1951, pepper price was Rs. 20,000 per tonne. After devaluation, the value ought to have gone to Rs, 30,000. But now the price is only Rs. 5,000 per tonne for pepper. Large areas of pepper cultivation lie in Kerala and the people are not even now interested to cultivate pepper. Why should this be so? We were agitating to remove the high export duty imposed on pepper; we expected something to be done by the Ministry. Of course it is the Foreign Trade Ministry. That is another trouble. Certain items are dealt with the Foreign Trade Ministry; certain items are by the Agriculture Ministry. The high export duty on pepper and the hold of the Bombay barons on the pepper market have ruined pepper cultivation.

Last year the price per kilo of cardamom was Rs. 102 and this year it is only Rs. 19, maximum. We are not even getting twenty five per cent of what we got last year.

People have already given up ginger cultivation because it is not economical at all. Such a low price is prevailing; people are not interested in ginger cultivation.

The overall position is this, if you take coconut or rubber or ginger or cardamom. Kerala has been affected adversely for the last so many years. There is no price policy or machinery to regulate the prices. Either the Agriculture Ministry or the Foreign Trade Ministry should have looked into these problems. Tea, coffee, cardamom, etc. are controlled by the Foreign Trade Ministry. In some matters, it is the Agriculture Ministry which comes in. The Government should help us to bring all these crops under one agency. Urgent steps based on the report of the study team which has returned from our State after studying the situation should be taken.

There is another pathetic point. The price level has been described already. There were heavy floods last week and people are put to a lot of hardship. Nearly 3,000 persons lost their houses and crops had been destroyed. Coconut trees themselves were swept away by water and the fields are covered with

sand and cultivation is at a standstill. We requested the Speaker to give us some time to discuss these things; unfortunately we have not been able to get time. In this situation, particularly, I request the Government to take immediate steps to see that something in dore to aid the farmers in getting some price commensurate with their production expenses.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I am here on my legs to join my friends who epressed their feeling on the grievances of the people of my State due to the steep fall in the prices of agricultural products, which affected the economy of Kerala. Recently the Agricultural Price Commission recommended the reduction of wheat price by four paise per kg. It created a big hue and cry in this House as well as outside and many Chief Ministers flew into Delhi—of course they have a right to canvass against it The Government rejected the plea of the Agricultural Price Commission giving a good reason-according to me it is a flimsy reason that the cultivator had not been informed earlier when he was entering cultivation with seeding. I want you to apply this to Kerala. I have seen some coconut trees in Assam and so probably, Mr Deputy-Speaker, you also know that a coconut tree takes seven years from the date of its plantation before it begins to yield.

Then it will go on yielding coconuts for 40 years. I want to know from the minister, were you good enough to inform my people 7 years ago that the price of coconut is going to fall down ? So, there is no justification for this argument which you applied in the case of wheat. The same criteria should be adopted for wheat and coconut. Sir, other agricultural commodities of Kerala—also traditional and not seasonal—Cardamom also takes 7 years to give yields. Rubber takes 5 years. Coffee takes 5 years. Tea takes 5 years. Pepper takes 5 years. Because the prices are falling down, every cocoanut former is afraid to go in for more cultivation by getting more trees from the ICAR, because he is afraid that the prices may fall. Now you are punishing the farmer who started cultivation 7 years ago and it may affect the farmer in the future for 20 years. From Rs. 750 in 1969-70 it has come down to Rs. 340. Your officers may dispute it, but I am selling 200 coconuts per month and I know the prices. The price of ginger has come down by 50 percent. Rubber has picked up a little. But in respect of coconut, the 1966 price is still continuing Not only has it gone up but it has come down since 1966. Probably it may be the only commodity the prices of which have not gone up. That is the fate of Kerala.

Mr. Stephen has pointed out that the national income which comes from my State is Rs. 1200 crores out of which Rs. 200 crores comes from coconut My State is suffering a loss of Rs. 65 crores due to price fall. I do not want to charge the Government, but I do regret that our External Affairs Ministry has taken a wrong step in readily agreeing to import copra and rubber from Ceylon. I am sure the Foreign Minister would have refused to import if the offer was for wheat and sugar. This is the injustice done to my State. Last year we imported 11,000 tonnes of copra. We are self-sufficient in coconut, arecanut and rubber. The Minister himself has given this information in this House. Then why are we importing copra from Ceylon ? If the Government wants to give financial assistance to Ceylon, let them give it in cash, but not at the cost and expense of the poor people of Kerala. It is not my request alone but the request of the entire people of Kerala that this import should be stopped forthwith.This is what Government of Kerala demanded. I hope Mr. Shinde who sent a team and who has got their report on his Table will take this into consideration.

Sir, after the land legislation, every family in Kerala is the owner of a minimum of 10 cents, which means 6 to 8 cocoanut trees Dr.Karan Singh is sitting here, he may try to push us back in tourism because of Kashmir but we are competing with the beauty of any other place, because we have beautiful land-scape with back water & palm trees. Every family own 6 to 8 trees means about 200 coconuts and if Mr. Shinde is able to to give a reasonable price, and keep the price of rice at level we are able to get two meals a day with that. That is why every political party is very much upset over this steep fall in prices.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

I would like to make some suggestions. The Reserve Bank of India must come forward with more assistance. Of course, it has done something but that is not sufficient. It has to come in a big way to give more loans to the agriculturists. Then, the NCDC should expand their activities more actively. We had some coconut marketing societies. But they were closed down because the NEDC did not extend them the necessary help. So the co-operative marketing societies must be helped to function to keep the price level.

Then I want to know from the Minister what has hapened to the study team report. You were very anxious to send that study team. When are you going to take further action on the recommendations of the study teem. I am sure the hon. Minister will come to the rescue of the poor people of Kerala who are suffering from the sharp fall of agricultural prices, especially of coconut.

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN (Ambalapuzha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also belong to Kerala. Naturally, I am also concerned about the price of coconut. But I can assure you that I am not talking to you what the other people have talked to you. There is one very fundamental mistake about understanding us, about understanding the people of Kerala.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : We do not misunderstand you.

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN : I invite you to please come to Kerala.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I had been there.

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN : It is only when you come there you will know what coconut is to Kerala. When we say that coconut happens to be our economy, in order to understand that you must come there and see things for yourself. We do not belong to a State; we belong to a big city from north Kerala down to the south. You cannot say where the boundary of one district ends and the boundary of another district begins. It is big stretch of land and you cannot see a place where there is no cocorut tree.

I am not here to give statistics. I will say that it is our staple vegetable growth. I do not even say about our agrarian economy; I say it is the staple vegetable growth in our State; that growth is called the coconut tree. What is the big thing about coconut ? The big thing is that there is no part of the coconut tree which cannot be used. be it the leaf, the trunk, the root or the coconut itself, including teddy. Thhre is no part of a coconut tree which cannot be used.

My friend here were talking about the loss to the economy of not only Kerala but the whole of India. Then there was talk about coconut being edible or not. I contradict all my friends here. Coconut is an edible thing in Kerala. But they are never used as edibles outside Kerala. We use coconut oil for preparing our curry so that it can be relished more. It is edible inside Kerala and not edible outside Kerala.

It is our economic tree. Why is it that their prices have gone down. Supposing there is greater demand and shorter supply; then the prices would go up. Supposing there is greater supply and shorter demand, the prices go down. What about coconut price ? What about prices of pepper ? There has been a talk about the small poor cultivator growing pepper and all that. Pepper requires no cultivation. I am telling you, in the whole of Kerala, pepper requires no cultivation. But luckily for us pepper fetches a good price and who is denying this. Actually you have to do all sorts of things for other crops, but you need not have to do anything for pepper.

Pepper, fortunately for us, is fetching a good price, but why has it gone down, as if the world does not want pepper, as if the world does not want coconut ? Why is this phenomenal fall of price ? It is the economy of India which is suffering, I am not talking of the economy of Kerala. Has the Hon'ble Minister incharge ever cared to find out why ? I am asking that 'why' to the conscience of India. Why are the prices of our money crops going down ? We are not

much of an industrial country and the Government of India has not gone down to invest so much in our country so that we prosper. After all, we have a little bit of land, and fortunately for us, we have a little bit of brain. What I want to impress is on the entire India. I am not much concerned with the Government of India or the Government of Kerala. I am talking to the conscience of India. Why are our money-crops going down like that ? Should there not be some sort of understanding and an enquiry ? Why is it going down ? I say 'why'. Has this 'why' been enquired into ? Let, it be the small industry that we are having, Let it be the small industry that we are having. Why is it that we alone have to suffer ? I place it before the conscience of India.

Thank you, Sir.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Chandra Gowda.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikamagalur) : MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many of my friends who have already spoken have covered very much about other commodities particulaly, coconut. Keeping that particular commodity apart,, I would like to touch Cardamom and arecanut especially.

Sir, cardamom is one of the foreign exchange earning commodities, earning to the tune of about Rs. 10 Rs. 12 crores a year. In the year 1969-70, the total production of cardamom was 2,300 tonnes and in the year 1970-71 it was about 3,170 tonnes and the export of cardamom in the year 1970-71 was 1972 tonnes which fetched about Rs. 11.2 crores of foreign exchange to this country.

I would like to draw the attention of the members mostly from Kerala and also from Tamil Nadu and particulary, my friend shri Stephen quoted that it has 47,000 hectares, It is not correct. according to the report of the Foreign Trade Ministry, it is about 81,566 hectares of land under cardamom cultivation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I mentioned only in Kerala.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : In Mysore alone it is 28,224, in Tamil Nadu it is about 6,316 and in Kerala it is about 4,126 hectares.

In 1968-69, the value of cardamom was between Rs. 80 and Rs. 120 per Kg. I may quote now, the same cardamom which had the privilege of getting about Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per Kg has fallen down to Rs. 15 to Rs. 28 per Kg.The fall in the price looking to the comparative exports and export earnings is rather too much. The reason particularly is not because of any fall or rise in the production. But it is because of the middle-man who is actually dealing with it.

In 1968-69, as I quoted earlier the export was less. In 1970-71, the export was more. In spite of having exported so much cardomom, why has the rate come down is a question which the Ministry of Foreign Trade has to seriously view. The reason is that, at one stage, a very big plantation owner says, he is a planter; comes to Bombay and says, he is an exporter and, again, comes to Madras and says, he is an importer. The man who exports cardamom in Bombay, grows cardamom in Mysore and imports something else in Madras. This is the particular situation where the cardamom industry is facing now in this country. The only solution for this as I could suggest is that immediate steps must be taken to see that the export of cardamom is regulated internationally under an agreement.

The other thing is that the export publicity of cardamom must be geared up both nationally and internationally. There is a Cardamom Board But neither internally nor externally, this Board has ever participated in any of the exhibitions or fairs. So, my submission is that the Foreign Ministry must see that the Cardamom Board takes it up and send a delegation to some of the foreign countries. at least to Middle-East countries, touching Italy who are actually our importers and see that Indian cardamom industry is geared up well.

Another suggestion that I would like to makes is this. The Board actually has nominate Members. who are these nominated Members ? Again, as I said, the very same

[Shri D. B Chandra Gowda]

man who is a planter, the very same man who is an exporter, the very same man who is an importer as nominated to the Board because he could exert some influence in the Government of India This is the state of affairs That being the case he not only controls export and import but also controls the Cardamom Board The net result of it is that against the share that a cardamom planter ought to have got for having laboured so hard he does not get even a normal share *En bloc* the elephant's share goes to the man who calls himself an exporter Even in export, I have read, in many countries where they export cardamom, they sell at the maximum rate and take the minimum rate and with the rest of the difference, they import certain things in the name of something else This racket should be put an end to if this industry is to survive in this country

One more unfortunate thing is that this Cardamum Board having earned so much of foreign exchange, could not have its own independent body I mean rubber is attached to cardamum or cardamum is attached to rubber, and there is a common Chairman

SHRI R BALARISHNA PILLAI No, it is not correct

SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA There is a common Chairman

So, cardamum is now facing difficulty because of the market,

Coming down to arecanut, arecanut is one of the important cash crops which covers the whole of Mysore State, some parts of Kerala and Madras also The rate in the year 1971, in the month of January was about Rs 10-5/ per quintal for red *rasi*, and for *chhali* it was about Rs 667/- in January 1971 In the year 1972, the rate of white *chhali* is about Rs. 637/-, and the rate of red *rasi* is about Rs 667/- In the year 1971 it was Rs 1025, but in the year 1972 it is about Rs 667 It has come down 50 per cent in its value The reason that the arecanut growers give is that arecanut is being imported from Ceylon It may be true or may not be true I would request the hon minister for Foreign Trade to come out which the correct assessment of it Anyway, I would like to quote from the *Times of India* dated 8-4 1972 where in under the caption, "Indian Imports in Ceylon to be Increased", they say

> "Stepping up of India's purchases is the main outcome of the meeting in the context of Ceylon's current foreign exchange difficulties Indra's purchases this year would include traditional commodities like arecanut " etc , etc

This particular press note has actually created a fuss in the minds of arecanut growers, and they are completely under the impression that arecanut is being imported from Ceylon We are growing arecanut to meet the full requirements of the country I have no reason to accept that, to help the Ceylon Government in its foreign exchange difficulties, our arecanut growers should make the sacrifice

One more aspect with regard to cotton is that Raichur district, Mysore State, is the biggest cotton market in the whole of the country, In the year 1968 69 it had about 75,000 bales of cotton During the course of five years, in the year 1971-72, it had to its credit about 1,25,000 bales of cotton But the condition of the cotton growers is so bad There is a Cotton Trading Corporation which had purchased about 5,000 bales The total production was 1,25 000 bales, and the Cotton Corporation buys 5,000 bales ! And the cotton grower, in order to sell the remaining portion of it, has to run helter skelter The result is that the cotton price has come down Therefore, I would request the hon Minister for Agriculture to see that the Cotton Trading Corporation must purchase the full quota and also one more thing, the disbursement and weighing should be expedited

*SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN (Adoor) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon Members who preceded me have

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam

spoken very eloquently about the subject that is before the House giving facts and figures about the prices that prevailed before and the prices that are prevailing now in respect of coconut, arecanut and other cash crops on which the economy of Kerala depends.

In Kerala, Sir, most of the people are depending on the yield from their coconut trees for their living. As has already been mentioned in each house in Kerala you can find at least ten coconut trees and some arecanut trees. The poor people are living mainly on the money that they get from the sale of coconuts and arecanuts produced from these trees. The prices of these commodities have fallen down so much that these poor people are now finding it difficult to make both ends meet.

The price of copra has gone down very much with the result that most of the oil producing factories and soap factories in Kerala are not able to work and they have been closed down I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to see that those factories that have been closed down are reopened and also that new oil mills and new soap factories are opened in Kerala.

Sir, to stabilise the prices of coconut and copra a Coconut Board should be appointed. I want to impress upon the hon Minister that the appoinment of a Coconut Board is an absolute and immediate necessity. I hope the hon. Minister would pay his attention to this and take the necessary steps early.

There are many diseases that affect the coconut and arecanut trees. A survey should be made to find out the root cause of these diseases and steps taken to remove it. This will prevent the coconut and arecanut trees from being destroyed.

Sir, on several occasions we have mentioned here that Kerala earns a major portion of India's foreign exchange. The foreign exchange earning crops of Kerala are pepper, rubber, cardamom, arecanut, cashew spices, ginger etc. For producing more of these items and to increase the export of these items it is necessary that the fall in their prices should be checked so that the growers will find it remunerative to produce them. I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to this aspect of the matter.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI B.V. NAIK (Kanara) : I completely sympathise with our friends and our good neighbours, the gentlemen coming from Kerala, and they are extremely concerned with the prices of coconut. The more I see about my own area I feel that we have something more in common with Kerala and Trivandrum and Cochin rather than Bangalore and such other areas. Geographically our problems are extremely identical. Leaving aside the question of language, I think, ethnically, we are a sort of mixed breed. I feel that the case of coconut has gone by default. Unlike all other commodities, it is a food crop. It is useful, as stated by Mr. Balakrishna Pillai, as a multi-purpose crop. Our learned Minister Mr. Karan Singh must be knowing this; in Sanskrit it is called *kalpavriksha* next only to *kamadhenu* some of the great gifts that God bestowed on earthly mortals like ourselves. So, I think the case of coconut is undisputed. It is adding to the nutritive value of our food, it almost goes to the benefit of the consumer in almost everything that he takes and it helps in the good living of our people. Our district has got and the whole of the west coast has got substantial acreage under coconut. The price of coconuts needs to be given serious attention. In this case, as far as the requirements of our agricultural princing policy is concerned, how do we draw the line ? I would like the Minister in charge of Agriculture to tell us how he draws a line between fair price to consumer (which is our avowed policy of holding the price line), and a reasonable, remunerative price to our producer. Is there any meeting-ground between the two ? Secondly, how is it that while on the one side we see that the prices which the consumer is paying are high, the producers are getting less ? Even if we go to the shops here, we find that the consumer prices have not registered a downward spiral, but the producers are getting very much less. I would like to know whether there is any concrete programme to eliminate the middlemen.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

15.00 hrs.

In the case of coffee, there is the Coffee Board. In the case of cardamom, there is the Cardamom Board. Similarly in the case of rubber, there is the Rubber Board. For almost every prize commodity, we have a board. When it comes to coconut, we do not have a board. Even for cotton, we do not have a board. I would not pick up any quarrell with our friends from Punjab who have got a prize for their wheat in the recet tiff that was there. But I wish that in regard to almost all agricultural commodities, we shall have to fix not only the price but also a floor price. I am sorry to note that as far as agricultural prices concerned, for the first time it looks as if we are going to have a look into the cost of production data as per the recent statement made by the hon. Minister of Agriculture. I think there is substantial amount of material since the time the first university or agricultural college was established at Poona way back in 1904 from which year we have been having agricultural education. I think that there is substantial amount of data to fix up exactly what the cost of production is. We need not go into it for the first time in the year of the Lord 1972 by going around the country and appointing study teams for the purpose. We have the data already, and the question is at what stage we are going to fix the floor price as afar as agricultural commodities are concerned.

I do register my extreme concern as far as our agricultural commodities are concerned. In regard to arecanut also, we have got a substantial acreage, and I think that it deserves a certain amount of support in the matter of fixation of prices. I completely identify myself with Shri D. B. Chandra Gowda who has already given brilliant statistics in this behalf, and I would request the hon. Minister to give his very sympathetic consideration.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): This discussion has given us an occasion to voice our grievances and feelings with regard to the steep fall in the prices of agricultural commodities. We have attained self-reliance so far as wheat and other foodgrains are concerned. But at the same time, when we have a look at the area that is being brought under commercial crops, it is no encouraging. It is not encouraging in the sence that the production is also going down. At the same time, the prices are also failing. As a matter of fact, the commodities which are mentioned such as coconut, arecanut, ginger, pepper etc. are the commodities which bring us a lot of foreign exchange and they are commodities which can keep the agricultural economy intact in that part of the Western Coast of India.

Another factor is with regard to the growing of cotton and also the prices of cotton. We have been importing Rs. 90 crores worth of cotton every year from Egypt and Sudan, while at the same time, we have failed to give fair prices to the cotton growers in this country. After a lot of hue and cry, the Cotton Corporation is entered the market. But as my hon. friend preceding me has pointed out, they were unable to face the problem adequately and come to the rescue of the growers. For instance, he was mentioning about the purchase of cotton in Raichur district of Mysore State which was considered to be the largest cotton growing district in the whole of South India. The Cottan Corporation has entered the market and I wanted to bring to the notice of the Minister that much of the malpractices are being indulged there and the actual grower is not getting the real price. Bogus receipts are being passed on to the growers and the prices are being undercut and all sorts of things are going on and lot of complaints are there.

Cotton growing has become very prevalent in Anddra Pradesh also. Formerly the cotton was not being grown on dry lands but in rich price fallows the cotton is being grown, of long-staple variety. There also the same problem is faced by the growers. In all justification it is the duty of the Government to come to the rescue of the growers not only to ensure them minimum price but also a remunerative price. This is the only way that the agricultural commodities in this country will grow and that will also boost our economy and the country will be saving much of foreign exchange.

We have been constituting statutory boards for each commercial commodity, I would suggest to the Government that those statutory boards have to be constituted to cover these important commodities. There need not be a separate committee for each commercial crop that is grown. If it is possible, I would only suggest to the hon'ble Minister to go into the question of having a statutory board not only for giving floor price or remunerative price but also for promotion of agricultural commodities and their marketing With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the whole House and in fact the whole country in my opinion is thankful to the mover of this motion to-day-Mr. Unnikrishnan and his friends.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a matter which is not merely the concern of Kerala or the people of Kerala it raises issues which are of very great concern to every part of this country and the whole of the country in my opinion. In this session of Parliament we have been hearing the woeful tale of cotton grower, jute grower, sugarcane grower, coconut and rest of the species areca-nut grower. From this we can conclude that almost the entire range of agricultural production including tobacco is effected. Tobacco I mentioned, because the Minister was good enough to assure that tobacco Board will be formed very soon and the marketing of tobacco will be regularised. From this it is my reliable opinion. Mr. Deputy Speaker, based on substantial facts that the entire range of agricultural production in this country is subject to this doldrums and the Various vagaries and wild vagaries at that of prices. This issue, we have been agitating since long and this, in my opinion, is the basic issue which the Government can no longer afford to ignore or neglect. From the facts presented to-day before the House by our hon, colleague from Kerala, we see that crores of people in Kerala have been reduced to misery by un-precedented price fall in coconut. The loss as given out is verymuch Rs. 60 crores in six months; and two crores of people, I have been told by Mr. Unnikrishnan, are very much involved in this steep fall. If such a state of affairs is allowed to continue, I am afraid, the growers, the producers in Kerala may proper cutting down the coconut trees and diverting their land to some other worth-while crop. I request the Government to make up their mind once for all.

Now this problem is spreading everywhere-in Andhra Tamilnadu, Mysore. In fact, the other day there was a talk here why a suitable species of coconut has not been planted in North Indian States where it is not coming up Now, when this is being thought of in the country and it is allowed, its fate is not to be left to the vagaries of price fall or price to be dictated by a few monopolists in Bombay, in such chaotic conditions, I am afraid the future of coconut or the rest of the crops of which mention has been made, is very gloomy. I support the contention and pleas made by the speakers who preceded me and request the Government to evolve a suitable floor-price policy in respect of every agricultural commodity which forms the mainstay of agricultural production in every State and every part of the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have raised such an important discussion in regard to the commodities with which millions of producers, particularly small producers, are concerned. The debate has been very instructive and major policy issues and issues of national interest have been raised as to what should be our approach regarding the price policies as far as agricultural commodities are concerned; what should be the import policies; whether we should allow imports which will adversely affect our domestic production etc. Then some specific problems in regard to commodities like coconut, cardamom, ginger, arecanut, etc., were raised

I always appreciate the Kerala Members because they are so vigorous in arguing out their case. Only I do not agree with them in one contention-even Shri Naik supported them-and that is when they said that the coconut case has gone by default. I am

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not passing any judgment on this, but the Kerala Members said that there are powerful lobbies for wheat and certain other crops and that because they have no powerful lobby in regard to coconut and other crops, they lose the case by default. If hon. Members ask for my views, I can say that the Kerala Members are second to none in forcefully arguing their case in which the interests of Kerala are involved.

The other day, Mr. Chandrappan was arguing the case for incorporation of land reforms in the Ninth Schedule. From the way in which he argued it—and a number of Members supported him—I can say that at least on this issue of fall in prices of coconut and other commodities, I do not agree with them when they say that Kerala case is likely to go by default.

First of all, take the case of coconut. I think a stage has come in this country, because now, as far as the agricultural front is concerned, we are in a position to speak from the position of strength. So long as our economies were weak, the formulation of price support policies, the formulation of appropriate policies was a very difficult proposition. But now, in certain sectors of the agricultural economy we are really making very substantial achievement and this is because of our very judicious price policies. I am not prepared to concede one point made by Shri Unnikrishnan, namely, that the Government of India decides the price policies because of lobby pressures. In fact, our country was depending on other countries for import, and we were only enriching the farmers of other countries. It was, therefore, very desirable to see that our own increased production was encouraged and imports are stopped in our national interest. We will have to extend the same policy approach to a number of commodities in which we are depending on imports.

Take the case of cotton, to which some hon. Members referred, we will have to again adopt a very judicious policy so that in the years to come, in the next three or four years, we are in a position to eliminate the import of cotton. Similarly with regard to oilseeds. We are importing edible oils and non-edible for industrial purposes. I think we will have to see that our country is made self-sufficient in oil economy, whether it is required for human consumption or industrial purposes, and that our domestic production is given a price support and necessary protection. Coconut is exactly a case falling under this category.

As far as the coconut producers are concerned, I do not think they belong to the category of large farmers. They belong to a class of small farmers. The coconut economy in this country is mainly in the hands of small producers and small farmers and Kerala is a typical example. My colleague, Mr. Stephen, gave very valuable figures He said that 40 per cent of our coconut farmers are holders below one hectare of land and 60 per cent of the farmers hold below 0.2 hectares. It is really an economy of small farmers, and I can quite understand and appreciate the anxiety of hon. Members when they say that the interests of these small farmers have to be fully protected.

May I assure hon. Members that as far as My Ministry is concerned, our approach is that we are trying to evolve policies which will not adversely affect the interests of the small growers. We will see that we extend the necessary support and formulate appropriate policies so that the small producers in this country will get a feeling that here is a Government which will come to their rescue and help when they are in difficulties. (*Interruptions*). As far as the coconut economy is concerned, I know the Members from Kerala who have been very active on this question have got into touch with me. They pursuaded me to depute a team to Kerala to study this problem, because different ministries have got different views on the subject. I immediately accepted the suggestion and constituted a team. This team went to Kerala, made a quick survey and submitted their report. Some hon. members said that they wanted to discuss it with me. So, tomorrow I am having a discussion with some of them as to how the report can be processed, so that further action can be taeken.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : So, tomorrow's discussion will be about the copy of the report ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We will give some information about it. As far as my ministry is concerned, all the chapters are open to every member of this House.

As I said, in many sectors of our economy, the position is improving. The same thing is happening about the oilseed. Last year we had a very good production of oilseeds. I have tried to study the coconut economy. It is not an isolated economy, it is a part of the total oilseed economy. The price of groundnut oil and other oils has come down compared to the last two years, because of easy availability.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : But coconut is not a seasonal cash crop; it is a standing cash crop.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am not disputing that. Now, what has led to a precipitous fall in price as compared to the last two years ? As a result of comfortable supply Position and production the general level of edible oil prices has come down. I think it is a good thing, because the prices of edible oil rocketed very high and there was some need to bring down the price. Now the prices have come down. There can be different views as to whether the present level is reasonable or it should be brought down further This has some reaction on the price level of coconut oil and copra. In addition to this, in 1970 the price level was very high It is again to be debated whether the 1970 level of prices can be called as reasonable price. As Mr. Naik pointed out, we must have some policy approach where the interests of producers and consumers are properly balanced, I can give the wholesale prices of coconuts in Kerala in the Kozhikode market, per thousand : December 1971—Rs. 345; January 1972 Rs. 385; February 1972 Rs. 425; March 1972 Rs. 410; April 1972 Rs. 36 ; May 1971 Rs. 520, May 1970 Rs. 530; May 1969 Rs. 380. The price in 1970 was very high.

SHRI R. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What about the price between 1964 and 1970 ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : In 1967-68 and 1968-69, the prices were a little lower, more or less at the present level.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : When we talk about the interests of consumers and producers, in other countries like Japan, every food article is subsidised. Is the minister going to adopt that policy ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am of the view that everything depends on the strength of the economy. I do not think we can go on subsidising things. We have not come to that stage. Despite what I have said. I will concede the point that there is a need to have some stability, as far as the price level of coconut is concerned. What can be done for that ? I find that the marketing arrangements in Kerala are so peculiar. The small producers cannot come to the market. Their produce has been sold in advance of the harvest. This is the peculiar feature of the Indian economy that moneylenders and traders have a stranglehold on the small peasants. So, there is need to have a regulated market in Kerala. We will have to see that necessary arrangements are made to strengthen the market so that the producers are ensured a remunerative price and the middlemen do not take away the cream.

Now some of the coconuts are purchased in Kerala, taken to Bombay, processed and sold at much profitable prices. Why should this not be done in Kerala itself so that it will give more employment to the people there ? So, there is need for a sophisticated processing industry based on coconut. Now because of the economies of scale and a number of other factors, the smaller units are being closed; a number of ordinary pressure coconut processing mills are not operating. We have to organise an efficient marketing system, provide better processing facilities and, coupled with it, an appropriate price policy and then alone we will be able to find out some solution to the problem.

Some hon. Members raised the question of proving credit. My Ministry would take up with the Reserve Bank the question of providing more credit to this industry.

Shri Stephen wanted to know why we are not removing the ban on fotward trading I do not know whether I can make a positive policy statement on this, because the

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broad approach of the Government of India is to ban all forward trading, because forward trading encourages speculation. If we remove the ban on forward trading in coconut whether that will improve the situation is more that what I can say. But if the Kerala members can convince us that it is not likely to encourage speculation, I can consider it. Since a number of other Ministries are also involved here, I cannot say what the outcome will be. I know the strong feelings of the Kerala members on this point. Therefore, we will have a fresh look into the matter, we will consult the other concerned Ministries and if our view prevails and if we are convinced that it will not encourage speculation, it can be done.

The question of import of copra was raised, I will take up this point with the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The approach of our Ministry on this point is very clear. We have given the slogan of self-reliance to this country. Just as we have eliminated food imports, we have every confidence that during the next three of four years we can eliminate the import of cotton and many edible oils. While we want to see that our domestic production increases, at the same time, we want to ensure that the consumers are not put to any difficulties in the transitional period due to shortage of supply.

A number of points have been raised during this debate and it is not possible to cover all of them for want of time. So far as the report of the study team is concerned, we will see which of the recommendations can be implemented.

In the matter of arecanut also the same position is obtaining. There was a time when we were importing arecanut. Now the production of arecanut has gone up. In 1965-66 it was 1,19,000 now it has gone up to 1,41,000. So, there is no need to import it. Because of this increased production the prices are coming down. So, in regard to arecanut also a new policy has to be laid down.

When we are making our country self-sufficient in a number of commodities, a stage comes when as a result of these developmental activities our production has increased. At such a stage would you like to discourage production? This is a matter which will be looked into after consultation with the Economic Ministry. We will be going into the matter. But this arecaeut export potential is very limited. There is one suggestion which has been made by some of our senior officers in the Ministry whether some other uses of the erecanut can be found out. I do not know. The solution is not easy. But some Members made a reference why we should import erecanut? A very small quantity of about 500 tonnes are being imported. But again this is an issue consistent with my argument. I would like to take up with the Ministry of International Trade.

Then Sir, about pepper and other commodities. Again this is a very complex subject because these are mostly export commodities and the prices do not depend upon what we decide here, because there are so many other countries like Indonesia and Brazil and the level of international prices is beyond our control. There are certain areas where the crops fail. For instance, if there is crop failure in Indonesia, then international prices will go up. If there is bumper production in other countries, the prices come down. They naturally affect our local prices I think what is necessary, is to have a very effective co ordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of International Trade and I am thinking of suggesting some mechanism to the Ministry of International Trade so that whenever some import or export policies are determined, they are determined in such a way, that the interest of the domestic producers is safeguarded.

I do not want to take more valuable time of the House because all these points made by the hon. Members there were some points of which I have already taken note of. As far as coconut is concerned, I am discussing with the Kerala Members and we will go into that and we will also consult the Kerala Government.

As far as N. C. D. C. is concerned, Mr. Vyalar Ravi.

I assure you right now that whatever assistance you want for marketing and processing, I am prepared to give the necessary help. As far as the N. C. D. C.'s help, all the strength and financial resources of the N. C. D. C. will be placed at the disposal of the Kerala Government to the extent possible and feasible. We will consult you and consult the Kerala and also try to go into that matter, but I cannot say off-hand right now, what should be the price policy.

Sir, I am glad that the Hon'ble Lady Member suggested that some Board be set-up for coconut. All these suggestions will be considerd when I am discussing with the Members from Keraia. With these few words, I finish.

SHRI. C.M. STEPHEN : There is a thinking that the price now prevails is fairly normal and nothing more is necessary. Do you agree with that or do you agree with our contention that the price must be satisfactory ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I feel you have a very strong case.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA . What is your immediate suggestion ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I wish if was so easy I said about imports, I said about credit policies, I said I will take up with the Reserve Bank of India about long-term and short-term marketing and processing arrangements. I have already made observations. I think Hon. Members should appreciate the way my Ministry is trying to go into these problems.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up Private Members' Business. Bills to be introduced.

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15 30 hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 2,7, etc.)

SHRI B.S. BHAURA (Bhatinda) : I beg move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted

SHRI B.S. BHAURA : I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF LOTTERIES BILL*

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of State lotteries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of State lotteries."

The motion was adopted

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : I introduce the Bill.

BAN ON COMMUNAL POLITICAL PARTIES BILL*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a ban on actitivies of communal political parties and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a ban on activities of communal political parties and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 26-5-72.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I introduce the Bill

FREEDOM ON ENTRY TO PUBLIC PLACES OF WORSHIP BILL*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for freedom of entry to public places of religious worship and for matters connected therewith

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for freedom of entry to public places of religious worship and for matters connected therewith'

The motion was adopted

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I introduce the Bill

CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMISSIONS BILL*

DR KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of Civil Liberties Commissions to investigate infringment of civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of Civil Liberties Commissions to investigate infringment of Civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

The motion was adopted

DR KARNI SINGH I introduce the Bill

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of article 335)

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI I introduce the Bill

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 2)

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948"

The motion was adopted

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI I introduce the Bill

RAILWAYS (ABOLITION OF CASUAL LABOUR) BILL*

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (मुरैना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि रेलों में आकस्मिक श्रम नियोजित करने की पद्धति के उत्सादन का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the practice of employing casual labour in the Railways"

The motion was adopted

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 26-5-72

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : मैं विधेयक पुर:-स्थापित करता हूं ।

DOMESTIC WORKERS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL*

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि घरेलू कर्मकारों की मजदूरी नियतन के लिए तथा उनके कार्य की दशा में सुधार के लिए विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of domestic workers."

The motion was adopted.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : मै विधेयक पुर:-स्थापित करता हू ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEARER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of Article 74 and 163)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मै प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय : मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं ।

TRADE UNIONS (RECOGNITION) BILL*

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (मुरेना) : मै प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि व्यवसाय संघों को मान्यता देने की प्रक्रिया का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the procedure for recognition of Trade Unions."

The motion was adopted

श्री हुकमचद कछवाय : मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हू ।

CONSTITUTION (AMEDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of article 19 and substitution of article 326)

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

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श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करता हूं ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Substitution of article 330 and amendment of article 332, etc)

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI I introduce the Bill

15 33 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL *Contd*

(Amendment of Ninth Schedule)
by Shri C K Chandrappan

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER We now take up further consideration of the Bill moved by Shri C R, Chandrappan to further amend the Constitution of India

In this regard, I would like to point out to the fact that the Government has introduced a similar Bill and, this morning, an announcement was made that it will be taken up next week So I wonder whether it is necessary to go further with this Bill

SHRI R BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara) There is an amendment of mine to the Bill moved by Shri Chandrappan What about the second part of my amendment, that is, the Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act 1971 ? what is the position of the Govenment in accepting that ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are still at the consideration stage of the Bill, that is, the first reading of the Bill We have not yet come to the amendments at all We are not discussing the Government Bill This is a private Member's Bill

Tha Government is coming with a similar Bill next week You can send your amendment to the Government Bill You can do that

SHRI R V BADE (Khargone) I want to say only this much that if the Government is coming with a similar Bill and if my hon friend also wants to withdraw the Bill, I have nothing more to say on the Bill I am saying this because I was on my legs on the previous day

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER If he does not want to say anything further, we shall take it that the hon Member completed his speech

In view of what I have said, Mr Chandrappan, would you like to withdraw your Bill ?

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) I would like to withdraw the Bill But I would like to say something while withdrawing it

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please sit down This is on a matter of procedure My attention has been drawn to the fact that there is an amendment to the motion for consideration—not amendment to clauses but amendment to the motion for consideration—by Shri Daga that it should be referred to a Select Committee Mr Chandrappan cannot withdraw his Bill before we dispose of this amendment

AN HON MEMBER Mr Daga is not here

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER But it has already been moved, Let us see what Government wants to say on that

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

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(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): If Mr. Daga were present in the House, I would have requested him to withdraw it. But since he is not here, I suggest that the mendment be put to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take it the discussion is finished.....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I wanted to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is to dispose of the amendment. I will call you after this.

We take it that the discussion is over. I shall now put the amendment of Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Sir, I am extremely happy that the will of the people of Kerala has prevailed on the Government at the Centre. It was the unanimous support to that Bill which was given by all the parties in this House that compelled the Government to bring forward this Bill, though it is very late. The hon. Home Minister, while answering a question the other day, said that there was an ordinance already to protect it...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak about it on monday when the Government Bill comes.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : It is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have the opportunity on Monday.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Government said that there was already an ordinance. Now they have swallowed their own words and come with this Bill.....(*Interruption*) Belated wisdom is better than no wisdom; I agree. I would once again like to express my thanks to all the members who had supported my Bill. Now I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to Shri C. K. Chandrappan to withdraw his Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN . Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

15.40½ hrs.

AGE RELAXATION (SERVICES) BILL

by Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up the next Bill by Shri Daschowdhury for relaxing the age for entry into public services.

15.41 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry into public services in certain circumstances, be taken in to consideration."

This is a simple Bill in form the title being 'Age Relaxation (Services) Bill', 1971.' But the real meaning of this Bill has got a very wider concept. As the title relates, the Age Relaxtion (Services) Bill, it simply goes without saying that the service conditions to day, particularly, the conditions of unemployment, the serious situation we are facing, which is being faced by all of us, is a sort of canker in society.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, I have adequately stated the reasons for moving such a Bill and stated it very clearly that it is high time that the Government of India should consider about

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhary]

this problem. Growing unemployment in the country for which many young men and women are unable to secure any employment even for a long period of standing or continuous registration made with the Employment Exchange is really a Problem. Every year we find the number of unemployed on the Employment Exchange Registers is growing higher and higher. If we take the figure, the total number of employment seekers in the live register of the employment exchanges showed a rise of 25.3% as the figure of 40,69,000 in December 1970 rose to 51,00 000 in 1971. That shows an increase of 25 3% But what is the number of placements ? The number of placements effected during April to December 1971 was 3 99 lakhs and the figure for the corresponding period previous to the year being 3 45 lakhs, that is, a little over 7%. While we find the employment seekers number is increasing by 25%, at a very progressional rate, the placements effected is only to the extent of 7%, a little less or more. So, the ratio maintained is : increase 25 or 30% while the number of placements being between 5 and 7 per cent or may go upto 8%, even if all out efforts are made by the Government. As a result, what happens ? In 1970, according to the Employment Exchange Registers it was about 40 lakhs and 1971 December it was 51 lakhs. In 1972 December we may see that it has come to 65 lakhs assuming, but we do not know what this figure will be. But it is increasing year after year and the placements are at the rate of between 5 and 7 per cent or at best, it may go upto 8 or 9 per cent or a time will come when this number of employment-seekers will go up in such a fashion, in a voluminuous rate, that it will be difficult on the part of the Government to tackle this problem As a result what happens ? The young boys and girls who come out of educational institutions, colleges and Universities, register their name with the employment exchanges and go on waiting and waiting for years and years to come to get employment and by this time become age-barred. Under the service rules there are certain stipulations. But it is not all for all the cases. It is not the same for all the cases. It varies from case to case. But there are certain stipulations. In view of that, by waiting for some years, 3 years or 4 years or 5 years, they become age-barred. Sir, in normal times we used to hear such complaints from our youths. They come with their begging hand to us and tell the tales of miseries, how they are being affected, how they have not been employed-within proper time and they tell us, unless they get employment within one month or two months or three months, they will become age-barred. For the whole of their future career they will be deprived of their right to get this Government employment or employment under Government agencies. Their lives become frustrated.

Sir, I tell you one story that happened in Cooch-Behar, in my constituency. A boy, being unable to secure an employment within a cetatin stipulated age, as required under Government service, under Government rule, committed suicide. And, he wrote a letter that he had to commit suicide as he could not bear the burden and the shock that throughout his whole life he would not be in a position to have a job under this Government. Because, in such a backward district like Cooch-Behar there is no chance of getting any employment under any industry because there was no industry at all. The only chance for those youths is to have employment under this Government or institutions under Government agencies. This has been posing a problem. We certainly claim that we have taken a number of measures towards a Welfare State, I do not like to go to the extent of saying that we have a socialist State. No doubt we are going towards socialism but basically there is no doubt that certain measures have been taken by the Government to prove its credit that it is really for a welfare State. Welfare State also emphasises the idea that all able-bodied person desirous of securing employment have certain right to get the employment. They may not claim it as a statutory right, but they feel it is their right, because under the Directive Principles of the State Policy of our Constitution of India, it has been written that all persons should be provided with employment. Though it has not been stated that Government must give this employment, yet, the direction is quite clear. On the one hand we are not in a position to give them employment though

they are otherwise qualified, technically qualified or may be having general qualifications, in their respective jobs in the service. If Government does not come with all the welfare measures to turn this welfare State into a Socialist State, if they do not come forward with proposals to solve this problem of our youths with all sympathy and cooperation, then, I must say, that must be a very horrible state. As a matter of fact, the Government have accepted in principle the question of relaxation in age in various other subjects.

I would like to quote in this connection what the Administrative Reforms Commission have said. The Administrative Reforms Commission has already recommended that to attract more qualified youths for the administrative service, IAS, IFS and other classified central services it is desirable that ages should be extended to 26 years. Because, young men and women, after graduation, after coming out of the universities,-bright young men and women,-go for further training and further study. They go on for Ph. D degrees and get specialised in their respective subjects.

And it requires some time. If the age-limit is increased by some years, even these persons, these bright young men and women will have a chance to compete in these competitive examinations as in the case of certain other services where the age-limit has been relaxed by a few more years than previously. If such relaxation is given, then Government will have a chance to get more qualified personnel in their services. I am happy that the Government of India have already accepted the suggestion of the administrative Reforms Commission. Besides, in a number of other services, Government have already accepted the recommondations. For example in the case of the technical ond engineering services, the age-limit was 25 years before, but now it has been extended to 30 years.

So, if Government are very much serious and sincere that scope will have to be created in order to get more educated and more qualified persons in the services, be they in the lower ranks or in the higher ranks, then certainly by this process, they can have scope to have better administrative personnel at their disposal.

In various parts of this world, for example, in the United Kingdom, Belgium and the USA, the age stipulated for entry into services has already been increased. In the United Kingdom where the requirement was 25 years, now it has been increased to 30 years. In the USA it has been increased to 28 years and in Belgium it has been increased from 24 to 27 years. So, it is high time on the part of Government to come to this conclusion that not only in the higher services, the age-limit should be increased or relaxation should be made in order to attract better qualified persons, but in the lower ranks of the services also, the age-limit should be relaxed, and this should be done on two grounds; firsitly, or on the one side, we shall have better qualified persons in the services, and on the other side, it will remove the sense of frustration that is croping into the minds of our youth who do not get employment even though they have registered their names in the respective employment exchanges in their areas of residence a certain number of times. The relaxation of the age-limit is the way to remove this sence of frustration from the minds of our youth. Therefore, I do not find any reason why Government should not come forward to accept this as a matter of principle.

As I have stated in the privissions of clause 2 of my Bill, the age-limit has to be relaxed not for an unlimited period but only for a limited period. I have provided.

> "Notwithstading anything to the contrary contained in any Act., rule or regulation, every person at the time of his first recruitment to public service in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any public undertaking owned or controlled by the Central Government, shall be entitled to relaxation in age prescribed for entry into such service for the period equivalent to the period for which he has been continuously registered with an employment exchange, after attaining the minimum educational or technical qualifications prescribed for the service or the post:
>
> Provided that the period of relaxation in each case under this Act shall not exceed seven years."

[Shri B K Daschowdhary]

Thereby, What want to provide is this Let us suppose that a person has graduated at the age of 20 years, and immediately thereafter I he has registered his name with the employment exchange, and if he has maintained this continuous process of registration with the employment exchange, and he has not been provided with any employment, under Government or other agencies of the Government, for seven years, say, up to 27 years, that is, from the age of to 20 to 27 years, then his case should be considered as a fit case for making this relaxation and giving him employment

A person who gets himself registered at the age of 23 years, his case should be considered for seven years i e upto the age of 30 years In any case it should not go more than 30 or 35 years As a matter of principle, Government has accepted to that extent that in the Central Services or the Class I Services let certain Percentage of the Posts be reserved for certain Government servants within the age ranking between 30 to 35 years It has been suggested by the Administrative Reforms Commission that for the next 10 years let is be like that If it is found suitable to the Government, that may be a permanent feature The Administrative Reforms Commission's Report also says that even when a person is given an appointment at the age of 30 or 35 years he is quite fit to work upto his last age of retirement as the Government Prescribes So, considering all these Points, I would request the Government to accept the contention of this Bill and I recommend that this Bill be accepted by this august House to give the scope of employment to our youths and to remove the sense of frustration that they are facing to day because of the Problem of unemployment

I recommend to this august House to accept this Bil

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

'That the Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry into public services in certain circumstances, be taken into consideration.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) rise to support the Bill. In our country about 40 crores of People are illiterate, Our country stands first in the number of illiterate People. The small number of people who have got the chance to get education approach the authorities to get employemente. Even they are now about 51 lakhs in the live register They are not getting any opportunity to get employment. In case of employment in the Government service or in the service of undertakings unde the Government, this age bar is practically of no necessity at this stage

But while I rise to support this Bill, I want to drew the attention of the Minister that even after the boys get their names registered in the employment exchange, there are so many loopholes that qualified boys do not get employed through the employment exchange The sons and daughters of people high up in society do get employment and the boys and girls coming from the lower rung of society remain unemployed even having all the requisite qualifications to get employment Thereby they are left, year after year, unemployed, and they reach a stage when they cannot even demand to get employment due to the age-bar This is a matter of great concern

16 hrs

We have seen now a tendency that even to by-pass the employment exchanges, there are some forms of organisations developing in the country They are organised as associations of unemployed, Chhatra Parishad or Yuva Congress and bodies like that, and they go for employment direct to the authorities and do not like to go through the employment exchanges This is also becoming a factor to deprive the qualified and educated young boys and girls to get employed This has caused frustration

The hon mover has already said how suicides have taken place in his area It is not only in his area but in many other Places also these things are happening. We have seen in our area also that with all the requisite qualifications, the son of a Poor family applied for a post, but he could not get the job and somehow or other with some backing some other People got the employment. It has now become a real thing : that those families who have got

some contact with any department can get a chance of getting employment, People coming frem the peasant stock or the working class stock are not at all considered fit in spite of the fact they have all the requisite qualifications to get employment. In this way, every day the question of getting employment is becoming harder and harder. Jobseekers are very much upset practically, when they see that their age bar is coming on, and they will not have any chance due to this limitation.

In these circumstances, although the mover himself has said that though the Congress professes that it is going to introduce socialism in our country,—and although he belongs to the same Congress,—he has no belief in it. He says that it is only a welfare State which is coming. In this welfare State, the able bodied persons should get employment. I do not think that even if this limitation is removed the problem will be solved.

MR CHAIRMAN : The Bill is for enhancing the age; not solve the unemployment Problem.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Yes; but those who are in the register cannot be absorbed bythis Bill, but only it may give a chance to those people who are waiting in the list and they will not get frustrated. A small section of the people may get a chance to enter into the services of government or in the concerns controlled by the Government.

With these words, I submit that Government should not refuse to accept this Bill, which has been brought forward by a member of the ruling party and so ably put forward by the mover. I think if there is sincerity in Goverment regarding the plight of the unemployed job-seekers, this Bill should be accepted. There is no ground to reject it.

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Age Relaxation (Services) Bill moved by hon. friend, Shri B. K. Das Chaudhury. In view of the grave unemployment situation among the educated youth in the country, this Bill seeks to raise the age limit for recruitment to public services. If this is done by the Government, it will naturally have a beneficial impact on the lakhs of educated unemployed youth in the country. On behalf of my party and on my own behalf I extend my whole-hearted support to this measure.

By raising the age limit for entry into public services, I agree that the problem of uneducated unemployment may not be solved in its entirety. But it will reduce to some extent the sense of frustration prevailing at present in the minds of educated unemployed youth; it will generate an air of moral courage for the youth and they will be able to sustain themselves with some hope of entering public services. For instance, by the time a student completes his post-graduate course like M.A., or M Sc. he would have completed 22 years. Even if he registers himself immediately with the Employment Exchange, is there any hope for him to get a job in the Government before he completes his 25 years, which is the limit at the moment for entering Government service ? The lack of hope creates a sense of frustration in the youth, which leads them to many undesirable ways of life.

I will try to substantiate this point by giving some statistics compiled by the Central Government. Upto December, 1971, the total number of aspirants registered with the Employment Exchanges was 51 lakhs. Out of this, only 4 lakhs of boys could get placements upto this period. This means that as many as 47 lakhs of youth were on live registers of Employment Exchanges hoping to get some job. Supposing someone registers himself with the Employment Exchange in January 1972, can he entertain any hope of getting of job in the Government before he completes his 25 years ? When there is a back-log of 47 lakhs of aspirants waiting to get a job, how is it possible for the new registrant to get a job before 25 years of his age ? To put it more graphically, 22.95 lakhs of educated youth were on the live registers of Employment Exchanges upto December, 1971. I doubt very much whether they will ever get placements. The number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates on the live

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

registers of Employment Exchanges upto December 1971 was 6.57 lakhs. I had the opportunity to participate in the Debate on the Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill just two days before in this very House. These people are not only untouchables in social life, but they are also untouchables in the Services. That is what I said the other day. Out of 6.57 lakhs of registrants, only 88,705 boys belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes could find placements. What happens to the remaining boys ? 5.83 lakhs of women have registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges upto December, 1971. I thought that under the benign rule of our Lady Prime Minister there would be greater employment opportunities for women. But, only 48,000 girls could get some job, out of 5.83 lakhs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : My difficulty is this. This Bill relates to employment in Government service. We are not debating the unemployment problem or the question of giving employment in other institutions. The whole unemployment question cannot be discussed here on this Bill. We are concerned with a limited question of raising the age limit of entry into public services. Will the hon. Member look into the Bill ?

SHRI J. M. GOWDER : The Government is not willing to raise the age limit for Government service and that is why Shri B. K. Das Chaudhury has moved this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you mean to say that the whole unemployment problem can pe discussed on this ?

SHRI J. M. COWDER : I don't think that this Government will ever be able to slove the grave unemployment problem in the country.

When the Government day in and day out profess that they are taking special care and interest in the progress of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, we find that only 88,705 boys belonging to scheduled castes and schedualed tribes could get placements out of the total number of 6.57 lakhs of registrants. I do not know and I cannot also imagine the lot of other youth whose number runs into lakhs and lakhs on the live registers of Employment Exchanges. Will they be able to enter Government services before completing 25 years ?

There is another pertinent point I would like to mention here. There is a decline in the employment opportunities of the private sector. Added to this, the retired people from Government services are able to procure jobs in the private sector, which deprives the youth of job opportunities. The Government may plead their inability either to put some contraints on this unfortunate trend or to compel the private sector to create job opportunities for the educated unemployed. What then is the alternative for the millions of educated unemployed youth in the country ?

As Shri Das Chaudhury pointed out, the age-limit for entry into public services should be raised. Even the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that the age limit be raised to 26 years for appearing in the competitive examinations conducted by the Government. It may not be possible or even feasible to raise the age limit to 35 years. But, I would earnestly plead with the Government that the age limit should be raised to 30 years. or to 28 years. Firstly, this will be a harbinger of hope for the youth who are on the live registers of Employment Exchanges for years and years. Secondly, this will enable the Employment Exchanges to clear the back-log to some extent. Thirdly, it will create a sense of faith in the frustrated educated youth that the Government are earnest in relieving their distress.

Before I conclude, I would say that Shri Das Chaudhury has done a signal service by focussing the attention of this House on this important issue. As this Bill has been moved by a member belonging to the ruling party, I hope that the Government will have no hesitation in accepting this Bill,

I support the Bill moved by Shri Das Chaudhury.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कृपया बिल को समझ कर बोलें और जो इस बिल का उद्देश्य है उसी तक अपने को सीमित रखें ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : श्री दास चौधरी ने जो आयु सम्बन्धी बिल सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है, मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार द्वारा इसको मान लिया जाएगा। यह बिल ठीक समय पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

देश में तेजी से शिक्षा का विस्तार हो रहा है और शिक्षा ग्रहण करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद भी ठीक समय पर जब युवकों को नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है तो वे बेकार फिरते हैं। इस बेकारी का नतीजा यह होता है कि वे आत्म हत्यायें करते हैं, चोरियां करते हैं और भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के छोटे हथकंडे काम में लाने लग जाते हैं। सरकार का लक्ष्य तो यह है कि सभी लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाये। किन्तु आज स्थिति यह है कि पढ़ लिख चुकने के बाद जब हमारे युवक युवतियों को बहुत देर तक नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है और नौकरी के लिए उन की आयु समाप्त हो जाती है, तो वे निराश हो जाते हैं और उन्हें ऐसा लगता है कि स्वतंत्र भारत में उन के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है और या वे कई छोटे हथकंडे अख्त्यार कर के भारत के लिए कलंक का टीका बन जाते हैं। कुछ देशों में यह व्यवस्था है कि जब तक किसी व्यक्ति को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, तब तक उस को बेकारी भत्ता दिया जाता है। अगर हमारी सरकार भी ऐसा करती, तो हमारे युवक-युवतियां निराश न होते, उन को प्रोत्साहन मिलता, उनको विश्वास होता कि सरकार एक न एक दिन उनको सर्विस देगी और वे अपने परिवार के लिए बोझ नहीं बने रहेंगे।

आज यह बिल ऐसी परिस्थिति में लाया गया है, जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे युवक-युवतियां एम० ए०, एम० एस० सी० और इंजीनियरिंग की परीक्षायें पास करते हैं, डाक्टरेट करते है, उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और प्रतीक्षा करते करते उन की आयु-सीमा खत्म हो जाती है। श्री दास चौधरी ने अपने बिल के द्वारा यह मांग की है कि नौकरी में प्रवेश करने की आयु 30 वर्ष या 35 वर्ष कर दी जाये। मुझे खुशी है कि ऐसा बिल सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक सदस्य की तरफ से लाया गया है और मेरा दल उस का समर्थन करता है। अगर सरकार इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लेती है, तो हमें कई लाभ होंगे। हमारे युवक-युवतियों के जीवन में नई भावनायें और उत्साह पैदा होगा गिरते हुए स्वास्थ्य के स्तर और आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होगा।

आज एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज में बरसों तक नाम दर्ज कराने के उपरान्त भी नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है और इसी में आयु-सीमा समाप्त हो जाती है। मेरे क्षेत्र में एक बड़े निर्धन व्यक्ति का पुत्र ग्रेजुएट बना। वह मेरे पास आया और उस ने कहा कि मेरी आयु-सीमा समाप्त होने में केवल तीन महीने बाकी हैं, मैंने पियन की जगह के लिए एप्लिकेशन दी है, आप दया कर के डी० एम० से कह दीजिए। आज तक उसको पियन की भी नौकरी नहीं मिली है। अगर सरकार श्री दास चौधरी के बिल को स्वीकार कर ले, तो निराश वातावरण में खुशी पैदा होगी, मरुभूमि में हरियाली पैदा होगी और यह विश्वास होगा कि हम वास्तव में समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं।

मुझे आभास मिल रहा है कि सरकार इस बिल को एक्सेप्ट कर लेगी। यह बहुत अच्छे समय में अच्छा पग उठाया गया है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इस बिल के द्वारा आयु-सीमा में वृद्धि की जो मांग की गई है, सरकार उस को स्वीकार कर लेगी।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill for raising the age-limit for employment.

By the time our young boys and girls complete their education they are about 22 or 23 yrs. of age and, I think, at least 2 to 3 years time should be given before they could

[Shrimati M Godfrey]

secure a good job in Government se vice. Besides that, they are registered in the emp'oyment exchange and their names are kept on the rolls for 3 to 4 years I do not think that these young boys and girls shou'd suffer for the fault of the Government that they cannot get into service It is not their fault they are not getting it.

Then, it is very distressing for us to see young boys and girls roaming about from day to day, forming long queues at the employment exchange and coming back at the end of the day tota ly disappointed It must be very frustrating for them after having spent so much money on education, and a'so it must be disappointing to parents who have educated them and who are waiting for their support It is really distressing to see these young boys and girls loitering about and eating into the earnings of their parents Many of the parents may have retired and become old by the time and find it difficult to support their young children

So, I agree that the age-limit should be raised by at least 3 years, if not more, so that by the end of 3 years, they could try to secure some employment, if not the correct employment that is suited to their qualifications

Then, if the age-limit is raised for employment, it has al o to be raised for retirement because they will have to be given 25 years of service and then retired So, they will have to go up to the age of 60 years In certain cases, it may not be very pleasing to the Government But, I think, considering all the aspects our youth, just to put them into service and give them a good start in life, we should do something to remove their despondency and let them feel that the Government is trying all-out to help these young boys and girls who have s udied and who perhaps are very capable to do the jobs for which they have really qualified

I strongly support the Bill and I request the Gover ment to raise the age-limit so that our young boys and girls will really look forward to the future with a little more encouragement and they will also not get so disappointed as they are feeling now They are m king a mad rush to get some sort of a job before they come to the age-lim t, with the result that well-qualified boys and girls are taking lower posts which really do not suit them and it is really frustrating to them, giving them dissatisfaction in whatever they do So, we are getting m sfits in services and misfits everywhere. If we ra se the age-limit, our young boys and girls will get more time and wider scope to look for the correct type of job and they will know that they will have enough time to pu-sue the job with ease and with full con i leration and they will also be little more mature to do their job properly

With these words, I request the Government to consider this matter very seriously

श्री भागीरथ भवंर (झाबुआ) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय चौधरी साहब ने आयु विषयक छट के बारे मे जो विधेयक पेश किया है उसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हू और समर्थन करता हू। देश मे लाखो लोग बेकार हैं और रोजगार कार्यालयो मे उनके नम्बर लगते हैं। कई लोग कई सालो तक अटकते रहते है, उसके बाद भी उनको नौकरी नही मिल पाती और इसी दरमियान जो सेवा की निर्धारित आयु है वह समाप्त हो जाती है। उसके परिणामस्वरूप कई लोग जिन्दगी भर के लिए बेकार हो जाते है। कई लडको और लडकियो के मा बाप हजारो रुपया खर्च करते है। उनको पढाते है और पढाने के बाद यदि उन को नौकरी नही मिलती है तो उसके कई कारण है। पहले तो नौकरिया सब को मिल नही पाती और यदि नौकरियाँ मिलती है तो उन का नम्बर लगता है। कभी कभी यह भी होता है कि उन के योग्य नौकरियाँ नही मिलती है। कोई ग्रेजुएट है या किसी ने टैक्नीकल विषय मे शिक्षा प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उस के लायक नौकरी नही मिली है और इसी दौडधूप मे समय निकल जाता है तो उसके लिए बडी भारी कठिनाई पैदा हो जाती है, वह बिलकुल निराश हो जाता है। इस लिए मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हू कि दासचौधरी जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, वह बहुत अच्छा विधेयक है। सब सदस्यो ने 30 साल तक या 35 साल

तक बढ़ाने की राय दी है, मैं इस में थोड़ा सा संशोधन करना चाहता हूं। खास कर महिलाओं को इस में बहुत दिक्कत होती है, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि महिलाओं के लिए, हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए यह सीमा 35 साल तक की जानी चाहिए। आप जानते है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को पढ़ाई की बहुत बढ़िया सुविधायें नहीं मिल पाती है, वे प्राय: देहातों के स्कूलों में या छोटे स्कूलों में पढ़ते है, जहां पढ़ाई की हालत इतनी बुरी हो गई है कि हर साल ठीक से पास नहीं हो पाते। या तो फेल होते है या अच्छा डिवीजन लेकर पास नहीं होते है। नौकरियों में जो फर्स्ट-क्लास-फर्स्ट आते है या बढ़िया डिवीजन लेकर पास होते है उन्हीं को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। जो थर्ड क्लास या बिना नम्बर के पास होते है उनको कई सालों तक भटकना पड़ता है और भाग्य से कहीं कोई छोटी मोटी नौकरी मिलती है तो आयु की समस्या आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि शासन इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करे। इस में महिलाओं, हरिजन, आदिवासियों के लिये सीमा 35 वर्ष रखी जाये और दूसरों के लिये 30 वर्ष यह सीमा रखी जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक का तो मेरे ख्याल में इस सदन में कोई विरोध नहीं करेगा और सरकार की तरफ से भी बड़े सहानुभूति के शब्द निकलेंगे सरकार यही कहेगी कि हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति है, हमदर्दी है, हम आंसू बहाते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि आंसू बहाने की बात सरकार कहेगी।

लेकिन सवाल यह नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि जो जवान शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद अपने भविष्य का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं और सरकार की गलती के कारण, हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति के दोषपूर्ण होने के कारण जो शिक्षा उन्होंने प्राप्त की है, उस में कोई ऐसा साधन उन को नहीं मिल सका कि वे अपनी आजीविका को कमा सकें। तो इस में सब से पहला कुसूर तो सरकार का है, उस शिक्षा पद्धति का है कि जिस में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद वे इतने परिपक्व नहीं हो पाते कि वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। यही सारे कुसूर की जड़ है।

अब सरकार शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करने की बात कहती है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि अब शिक्षा व्यावहारिक होगी। अभी हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी का भाषण हुआ था जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि अब हम शिक्षा के अन्दर बेसिक चेन्ज लाना चाहते है। जैसा कि पाराशर जी ने यहां पर कहा, शिक्षा पद्धति में पूरा परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। हमारे यहां जो विद्यार्थी बी० ए० कर लेता है, अच्छा डिवीजन ले आता है उस को नौकरी देने का क्या तरीका है ? तरीका यह है कि वह नियोजन विभाग में अपना नाम लिखाता है। एक तो वैसे ही हमारे देश में बहुत कम लोग ही पढ़े लिखे होते हैं और अगर कोई बी० ए० अच्छे डिवीजन में पास कर लेता है तो उसको भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। ऐसी हालत में वह क्या करे। आप देखें कि दुनिया में 32 लाख ऐसे लोग सूसाइड का अटेम्ट करते है जिनको कि काम नहीं मिल पाता। इन में से चार लाख लोग पकड़े जाते है। इस में 20 3 परसेन्ट युवक हिन्दुस्तान में सूसाइड का अटेम्ट करते है। इस दिल्ली में 300 के आकड़े निकले है जो कि आत्महत्या करते है। ऐसी घटनायें जीवन में मानसिक पागलपन पैदा करती है। जब किसी व्यक्ति को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तो वह क्या करे ?

सभापति महोदय : आप इस बात पर आर्गुमेंट दीजिए कि उम्र क्यों बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं वही बात कह रहा हूं। अगर आप उम्र नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तो वह व्यक्ति

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

जिसने रजिस्टर में अपना नाम लिखा दिया है उसको नौकरी नहीं मिल पायेगी तो वह क्या करेगा ?

इसका कारण यह है कि इस देश की शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी है कि युवकों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना सिखाया नहीं, वह कमा सकते नहीं, सरकार उन की जिम्मेदारी लेती नहीं तो फिर वह क्या करे। सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लिए कुछ उम्र बढ़ाई है। 200 रुपया स्टेट्स में देते हैं जब तक कि नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन जिन युवकों ने अपने जीवन के कीमती दिन पढ़ाई में खर्च किए है, अच्छा डिवीजन लेकर पास किया है, जो प्रतिभाशाली है, जिन्होंने देश के लिए अपने को भेंट किया है वह क्या करे।

सभापति जी, आज कल हम अखबारों में पढ़ते है कि कुछ लोग हिप्पीवाद की तरफ जा रहे है। देश में कहीं कहीं गड़बड़ भी सुनाई पड़ती है। आप यह मत समझिये कि इनके पास काम नहीं है, ये समाज का वातावरण खराब करते है, उन का जीवन उनके लिए अभिशाप है और इस समाज के लिए भी अभिशाप है। (**व्यवधान**)...

तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि कोई जवान आदमी जो अच्छी क्वालिफिकेशन लेकर नियोजन विभाग में अपना नाम लिखाता है और नौकरी चाहता है, उसको अगर सरकार समय से नौकरी नहीं दे पाती तो उसके लिए उम्र बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। (**व्यवधान**)... और जब तक उसको नौकरी सरकार नहीं देती है तब तक उसको भत्ता भी मिलना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMI KANTHAMMA (Khammam) : I am glad the hon. Member has brought this Bill before the House that the age of recruitment should be enhanced.

It is a fact that many people do not get jobs for no fault of theirs because of overage. Here, the hon. Member also has mentioned in the Objects and Reasons about the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Government, in view of the recommendations of the ARC has relaxed the age limit from 24 to 26 in respect of candidates wishing to compete for the All India Services. The Administrative Reforms Commission has said as follows :

> "The upper age limit operates harshly when applied to persons who might have undertaken the course of research after completing their degree or who might have pursued special studies in the fields of engineering, medicines etc. Opportunities have increased, of late, for the pursuit of studies in such subjects abroad and many university graduates have been taking advantage of this opportunity It would be to the advantage of Government as well as the Civil Services if such persons are also allowed to enter the Services through competitive examination "

On the floor of the House there have been many discussions held to express the concern of the House to the fact that many graduates, first class graduates, have not been coming forward for the Administrative Services. The concept under lying the All India Services is mainly to maintain uniformly high standards of administration in all the States and at the Centre in key activities. This concept can be pursued only when these services could attract the best possible talent available in the country to man important posts both in the States and at the Centre in the various departments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you read the Bill ? Please read the Bill.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : I have read the Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are referred to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Here the Bill is confined to this much. The Agenda says :

> Shri B. K. Daschowdhury to move that the Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry into public services in certain circumstances be taken into consideration.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : In the Statement of Objects and Reasons he has said that the age limit for the competition examinations may be raised to 26.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is about age

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : About the competitive examination

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will be of all services That concerns all services. I refer to Administsative Services.

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : Because of the limited time I cannot refer to Administrative Services,

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. You go on.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : There has been a representation from some of the youngmen as well as those people who have gone for special services like engineering and other services for the relaxation of age, at least because of the difficulties experienced by some of them. After they complete their graduation, some of them go abroad for higher training or in science and when they return they cannot appear in the examination because their age limit is over. They said, at least there should be relaxation in age for one or two years for such persons in engineering and other fields, that this should be increased to 35. There has been an instance where the age limit was relaxed It was in the Indian Economic Service when for the first time the age was relaxed for one year. The maximum age limit was 35 for one year. If opportunity is offered to all persons irrespective of the chances already taken who are below the age of 35 years and who possess requisite qualifications to appear, for entering into All India Services in a special recruitment, many brilliant young men and women would have come forward, by this relaxation of age. Some hon. Members have also referred to the case especially of women. Most of the boys appearing for those competitive examinations for recruitment to these all-India services are from the public schools. We know that there are also those who study in the rural areas in their own rural schools which are not public schools, and who have their education in their own places; though they are brilliant men and women, because of lack of knowledge of these competive examinations, they are not able to compete for these services, and because they are not students from public schools or eminent schools, they do not have an opportunity to appear in these competitive examinations. So enhancement of the age-limit will help such young men and women coming from the rural areas also.

The Administrative Reforms Commission also observed that the examination for all-India services does not include any subject normally by graduates of engineering sciences. Though engineering graduates are eligible, none but the hardiest can take the examination with a reasonable hope of success since they would have to make an entirely fresh study of subjects outside their earlier pursuit. It was, therefore, recommended that the sucjects to be offered at combined competitive examinations for non-technical services may include engineering subjects as well as subjects relating to the medical degrees.

I am very thankful to you for your giving me this opportunity, and I hope that Government will keep this in view and relax the age-limit by one or two years for these persons who have specialised in engineering as well as medical sciences so that they could also appear for the all-India service examination.

श्री झारखन्डे राय (घोसी) : माननीय, मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं। मंत्री जी को मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि जब तक यहां पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था का संपूर्ण विनाश नहीं होगा, जब तक पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था का विकास पथ पर चलना बन्द नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान संपूर्ण रीति से देश में नहीं किया जा सकता।

इस वक्त मैं, स्थिति कितनी भयानक है, इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि यह बिल उसके समाधान का थोड़ा सा प्रयास करता है। अभी हाल में एक विज्ञापन किया गया था जिसमें 28 हजार दरख्वास्तें आईं

[श्री झारखन्डे राय]

लोवर डिवीजन क्लर्क की 150 जगहों के लिए, 30 हजार दरखास्तें आई सौ क्लर्कों की जगहो के लिए जिसमे स्टेन्डर्ड माना गया था हाई स्कूल और आधे से ज्यादा ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट थे और एक तिहाई उनमे लडकियां थी। अभी 55 पी०सी०एस० की मांग की गई थी तो दरखास्तें आई 15 हजार जिनमे सवा चार सौ जुडिशल मजिस्ट्रेट मे। कितनी स्लैगरिंग फिगर्स है, 57 हजार के करीब ग्रेजुएट्स लोग बेकार है। सारे देश मे डेढ़ करोड के लगभग बेकार है और यह दशा हमारे ही देश मे नही है, संसार का सबसे बडा पूंजीवादी और साम्राज्यवादी देश अमरीका भी बेकारी से मुक्त नही है। 7 लाख से 70 लाख के बीच बेकारी वहा फ्लक्चुएट करती रहती है। इग्लैंड जैसे देश भी बेकारी से घिरे रहते हैं। संसार का कोई पूंजीवादी देश नही है जहां बेकारी न हो। बेकारी समाप्ति का एकमात्र यही साधन है कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था सपूर्ण रूप से कायम की जाए।

मान्यवर, यह विधेयक इस समस्या के समाधान की ओर थोडा प्रयास करता है। इसीलिए चतुर्मुखी समर्थन इस विधेयक को मिल रहा है। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि 55 साल के बाद किसी को ऐक्सटेंशन न दी जाए और यही नही कि सरकारी नौकरी मे बल्कि किसी भी प्राइवेट नौकरी में नही रखा जाए। कुछ तो बेकारी का हल हो। ऐसा न हो कि करिअप्पा और थिमैया साहब हिन्दुस्तान के जर्नल है, खुदा ने उनको उम्र भी काफी दे रखी है, पाच-पाच हजार एकड़ के फार्म मैसूर स्टेट मे उनके खुले हुए हैं और बीच बीच मे राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उनको काम मिलता रहता है।

सभापति महोदय : यह आप किस बिल पर बोल रहे है? आप थिमैया साहब के काम पर बोल रहे हैं या अनएम्पलायमेंट पर बोल रहे हैं या एज बढ़ाने के बारे में बोल रहे है? सारे सिद्धांत और सारी बातें इस विधेयक पर नही रखे जा सकते। जब जब मौका आये और जो भी विषय हो उस को हर समय नहीं रक्खा जा सकता। आप जो सब्जेक्ट आज चल रहा है उसी तक अपने को लिमिटेड रखिये।

श्री झारखन्डे राय : उसी पर बोल रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : तब आप दूसरी बातें क्यो बीच में ला रहे हैं।

श्री झारखन्डे राय : ऐसा नही होना चाहिये कि जो आदमी रिटायर हो चुका हो और पेंशन पाता हो उसी को दूसरे काम भी मिल जायें। जो दूसरे लोग बेकार हो उन को उस काम पर लगाया जाना चाहिये। इस तरह से दो चार और आदमियों को रोटी मिलेगी। अगर इस तरह से देखा जाये तो मैं कोई अप्रासंगिक नही बोल रहा हूं। एक आध उदाहरण देने से किसी को चिढ़ नही होनी चाहिये।

शायद सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान होगा और राज्य सरकारे भी इस चीज को जानती है कि इस बेकारी के कारण नौजवानो में क्रिमिनैलिटी बढ़ती जा रही है, डकैतियां, चोरिया और दूसरे प्रकार के गुनाहो मे आज शिक्षित लोग एक आर्गेनाइज्ड तरीके से हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। इस तरह की वारदातें बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और बंगाल से हुई हैं, यह चिन्ता का विषय है। बेकारी दूर होनी चाहिये, बेकारी दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये। इस बिल मे एक छोटा सा उपाय सोचा गया हैं कि उम्र को बढ़ा दिया जाये। इस को सरकार को पूरी तरह पर स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। केवल सहानुभूति दिखला देना और थोड़े से आंसू बहा देना काफी नही है। जब दोनों तरफ के लोग इस का समर्थन कर रहे हैं तो सरकार को भी इसे मान लेना चाहिये।

इस समय मैं शिक्षा प्रणाली आदि बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता। आजादी के बाद पच्चीस साल तक के जमाने में शिक्षा प्रणाली में जो दोषपूर्ण त्रुटि रही उस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया। उस का सुधार नहीं किया

गया, इस लिये बेकारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। यूनिवर्सिटियां और कालेज आज असन्तोष के केन्द्र बने हुए हैं क्योंकि वहां से निकलने के बाद बेरोजगारों को काम नहीं मिलता है। यह छोटे छोटे सुझाव है जिन पर यदि सहानुभूति के साथ बड़ा कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो सचमुच बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। इस लिये इस समाज और शासन के कर्णधारों का ध्यान दिलाने के लिये माननीय श्री दासचौधरी ने जो बिल पेश किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि सरकार केवल सहानुभूति की बात न कह कर इस को स्वीकार करे। इस से पूरा समाधान तो नहीं होगा इस समस्या का, लेकिन फिर भी थोड़ा सा प्रयास जरूर होगा। अगर एक आदमी पच्चीस साल की आयु तक काम नहीं पा सका तो वह 30 35 साल की उम्र तक प्रयास करके किस्मत कहूं तो किस्मत आजमा सकता है और चांस कहूं तो चांस ले सकता है। कुछ भी हो उस को 30-35 साल तक प्रयास करने का मौका देना चाहिये। इस चीज को मान लेने में सरकार को गुरेज नहीं होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we are proceeding towards socialism, It is very difficut to believe that there will be millions of people today in our country who will not be able to get into jobs because their age has crossed a limit, It is unfortunate that till now we have not inserted a clause in our Constitution, giving every man the right to work or the right as it is in the socict Constitution.

Socialism presupposes that we should go towards the formation of an egalitarian society. That is the basis or the objective of socialism. Merely because some people have crossed the age for no fault of theirs, because they have no money to prosecute their studies, or there are tribals and Harijans who go to the educational institutions at a higher age, for them, this should not form any basis on which they will not be taken into jobs,

In our country—if I may quote some statistics—there are more than one million people who are educated, and I do not know how many millions are there out of 55 crores of Indians who are after the services, As we know, my own experience is after all a man becomes clerk only to get into the job. I am telling you about millions of clerks in our country and especially those who occupy smaller positions like khalasis peons, etc.,who are in great force. Does it require that they should be below 25 years of age? A man becomes qualified. As far as his qualifications are concerned, we say that he is qualified. He may be having the minimum requirement as far as his educational qualifications is concerned. But as far as experience is concerned, the experience which he gathers through the years has also got to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Daschowdhury, by moving this resolutions, has focussed the attention of the whole country on this dispal picture we have that there are millions who have sufficient education and experience but because they have crossed a certain age, they cannot get a job It is very difficulty to get the names passed through the employment exchange to the various governmental and other organisations. Hundreds of people tell me that unless they go through abnormal means, it is no possible to get their names passed through employment exchanges. I was going through the Lok Sabha debates and I found that Dr. VKRV Rao himself said two years ago that while he was moving in his constituency, hundreds of middle-class people and students told him that without unnatural means, it is very difficult to get the names routed through the employment exchange. Perhaps he meant the hush money to be given to the officers and staff in employment exchanges. So, it should be considered upto 30 or 35 years. It is a very sound proposal brought to the notice of the country for the first time. If IAS, IPS and other officers who are 24 or 23 years old who have no experience in society can claim to be heads of public sector orgnisation or district collectors or superintendents of

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapara]

police and so on having in their hands the responsibility for the safety and tranquility of the zone, there is no reason why these who have experience in life, because more age means more experience should be denied the opportunity of getting a job The Bill has many good grounds and a sound basis So Government should consider relaxing the age limit, particularly in veiw of the fact that the employment exchanges are no prous organisations to day

श्री राम भगत पस्वान (रोमेरा) : सभापति महोदय, देश के सम्मुख आज बेकारी की समस्या एक गम्भीर समस्या है। हमारे किसान और मजदूर बहुत आशा भरी निगाह से तथा सैक्रिफाइस करके अपने बच्चो को शिक्षा दिलाते हैं। जब वे अपनी शिक्षा समाप्त करते है तब उनकी आय बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। जैसी समस्या आज बेकारी की है उसको देखते हुए कम आयु मे या जो आयु इस समय निर्धारित है, उसमे किसी के लिए भी नौकरी पाना बहुत कठिन बात है। इसलिए श्री दास चौधरी ने जो बिल रखा है, इसका मै हार्दिक समर्थन करता हू। अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कई युवको मे मै परिचित हूँ जिन्होने अच्छी-अच्छी डिग्रिया प्राप्त कर रखी है, अच्छी क्लास मे परीक्षाये पास की है और कई वर्ष बीत गए है लेकिन उन्हे सर्विस नही मिल सकी है। जब समय पर नौकरी नही मिलती है तो युवको मे निराशा पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है। नौकरी पाने के लिए जो आयु निर्धारित है जब वे उसको पार कर जाते है और नौकरी पाने के योग्य नही रहते है तो वह निराशा और भी बढ जाती है। इस वास्ते वर्तमान गम्भीर समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए नौकरी पाने की आयु को बढाया ही जाना चाहिए लेकिन साथ-साथ आए० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० आदि के लिए जो आपने कम्पीटीटिव एग्जैमिनेशन रखे हुए है और जिस मे कम्पीट करने के लिए आप दो चांसिस देते हैं, उनको भी आपको कम से कम चार चांसिस कर देना चाहिए। जैसी स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए

एज मे भी रिलैक्सेशन देना निहायत जरूरी है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं दास चौधरी के बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आपोजीशन की तरफ से यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ आसू पोछने का काम करती है। यह उसकी बडी भूल है। शायद वही लोग ऐसा करते होगे। उनको यह जानना चाहिए कि हम जो करते है सच्चाई, सिनसेरिटी और पूरे विश्वास के साथ करते है।

जो बिल पेश किया गया है, उसमे एक दोष रह गया है। इसको पढने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि देश के सब के सब लोगो को गवनमेंट की नौकरी मिल जायेगी। शायद हर एक आदमी यह सोचना शुरू कर दे कि चूंकि श्री दास चौधरी ने एज-लिमिट बढाने का बिल पेश किया है, इस लिए अब सबको गवर्नमेंट सर्विस मिल जायेगी। आखिर देश के कितने लोग गवर्नमेंट सर्विस करते हैं? सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाईज 20 लाख से ज्यादा नही है। अगर पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज को भी ले लिया जाये, तो उनकी सख्या 50 लाख से ज्यादा नही होगी। सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज, पचायतो और जिला परिषदो वगैरह के एम्पलाईज 50 लाख से ज्यादा नही होगे। इस तरह पूरे मुल्क मे गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज एक करोड से ज्यादा नही है। इसका मतलब यह है कि देश के सिर्फ दो फीसदी लोग ही गवर्नमेंट सर्विस मे आ सकते है, बाकी नही।

अगर देश की पापुलेशन का जायजा लिया जाये तो बीस साल तक की उम्र के लोग लगभग 20 करोड और पचास-साठ साल से ऊपर की उम्र के लोग लगभग 5, 6 करोड होगे। इस तरह हमारी टोटल पापुलेशन करीब 30 करोड आदमियो की है। उसमे से सिर्फ एक करोड आदमियो को गवर्नमेंट सर्विस मिल सकती है और बाकी 29 करोड आदमियो को कोई न

काम देने के लिए ज्यादा इडल्ट्रीज होना चाहिए। जब आदमी क्वालिफाइड होता है, तो उसके लिए एज-लिमिट का कोई सवाल नहीं होता है।

एज-लिमिट जरूर बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए लेकिन उसके लिए मेरी रीजन्ज दूसरी हैं। फिलहाल एज-लिमिट कम होने की वजह से सिर्फ सिटी-ड्वेलर्ज को ज्यादा नौकरियां मिल रही है। वे तीन साल के बच्चे को किंडरगार्टन में भेज देते है और इस तरह वह बच्चा बीस, इक्कीस साल तक ग्रैजुएट हो जाता है। इसके मुकाबले में मैं पच्चीस साल की उम्र में ग्रेजुएट बना। चूंकि मुझे नौकरी का मौका नहीं मिला, इसी लिए मुझे पालिटिक्स में आना पड़ा। गांव वाले पांच साल से पहले अपने बच्चे को स्कूल में नहीं भेजते है। उनके लिए अपने बच्चों को टाउन के स्कूल में भेजना मुश्किल हो जाता है, क्योंकि उन्हें डर रहता है कि बच्चा शहर में जाकर सिगरेट पीना और दूसरी बुरी आदतें सीख जायेगा, या बस वगैरह के नीचे आ जायेगा।

इस लिए अगर गांवों के लोगों को गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में ज्यादा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन देना है, तो एज-लिमिट बढ़ाना जरूरी है। अभी तक हमने हरिजनों और ट्राइबल्ज के लिए एज-लिमिट बढ़ाई है। चूंकि तेलंगाना एरिया बेकवर्ड है, इसलिए वहां के लिए भी एज-लिमिट बढ़ाई गई है। नौकरी के लिए एज-लिमिट बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि गांवों वालों को गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में कुछ ज्यादा मौके मिलें। मैं इस बिल की पुरजोर ताईद करता हूं।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए उम्र बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में पढ़े लिखे लोगों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ रही है। रोजगार दफ्तरों में लाखों की संख्या में नाम रजिस्टर्ड होते हैं लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि अगर पचास जगहें निकलती हैं, तो पांच हजार लोग इंटरव्यू के लिए पहुंचते हैं। इसी तरह चक्कर काटते-काटते उनकी 25 साल की आयु पूरी हो जाती है जो सरकार के नियम के अनुसार निर्धारित है और उनको कोई जगह नहीं मिल पाती है। ऐसी सूरत में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उनके लिए सरकार विचार करे। उसमें उनका दोष नहीं है। उन्होंने मैट्रिक के अंदर हाई स्कूल या मैट्रिक या हायर सैकेंड्री कर लिया लेकिन सरकार उनको नौकरी नहीं दे पाती है। यह सरकार का दोष है। इसलिए उनकी उमर पूरी हो जाती है और वह बेकार हो जाते है।

17 hrs.

अभी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 25 साल की जगह 28 साल कर दिया है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि सरकार इस बात पर बड़ी गंभीरता से विचार करे कि देश में जो लोग बेकार घूमते रहते है, उनको नौकरी टाइम से नहीं मिलती है तो जैसे कुछ पदों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 30 साल किया है ऐसे ही उनके लिए भी कर दिया जाय ताकि जिन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है उनको नौकरी मिल सके। 25 साल में उनको कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती तो वह किसी काम के नहीं रहते। जगह जगह मारे मारे फिरते हैं। पार्टियां गलत तरीके से उनको इस्तेमाल करती है, कहीं आंदोलन कराती हैं, कहीं कुछ कराती है। कानून व्यवस्था भी इससे भंग होती है। इसलिए सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और उनकी नौकरी की उमर बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों को काम मिले और वह देश के अच्छे नागरिक बन सकें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr Chairman, Sir, the Bill that is before us, broadly, says that the age-limit for entry into Government service should be raised

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

to the extent of time that a person has been registered with the employment exchange. But the main trend of the debate has been that there should be a higher age-limit for entry into Govrnment service so that the rural people, the backward class people and unemployed people could get an opportunity of competing for entry into Government service.

Thee are a lot of difficulties in the implementation of this Bill. But I will not take a very technical view. If a technical view is taken, it can even be said that the type of limitation that is envisaged in this would be unconstitutional. That is what the Ministry of Law and Social Justice have advised us They say :

> "The discrimination resulting from such provisions would appear to be violative of the principles of equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to an office enshrined in article 16 (1) of the Constitution. Such a classification does not satisfy the test of a reasonable classification.

But, as I said, I will not take a technical view because the Government is, broadly, in agreement with the approach that the age-limit should be raised

We not only agree with this proposition but we have already started acting on this. Many instances were also given by Shri Daschowdhury himself that the Government has increased the age-limit. The latest instance is that of an increase in the age-limit for IAS and other services for which a joint copetitive examinnation is held where it has been raised from 24 to 26. Then, there has been an increase of 5 years for all engineering services where a technical engineering degree or diploma is necessary. It means that 30 years age has been prescribed for various engineering services.

The House, of Course, knows that for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is an overall concession which means that they get an extension of 5 years over whatever limit applies to other Candidates. Similarly, physically, physically handicapped people also get an advantage of 5 years. Ex-soldiers also get some advantage so far as their entry into Government service is concerned.

What I mean to say is that the Government agrees with the broad approach of the hon. Member and other Members who have spoken on the Bill that the age—limit should be increased. We have been acting on this proposition that the age-limit should be increased.

Now, Sir, a lot of discussion had centred round the problem of unemployment. As you had rightly observed more than once, this is not really a discussion on general problem of unemployment which Government is tackling in many different ways. But merely increasing the age limit would not solve the problem of unemployment at all. If we increase the age limit, it would not create jobs If we assume, as some hon. members seem to have done, that merely raising the age limit as stipulated in this Bill would automatically result in elimination of unemployment, it is not correct, because it will not make any substantial contribution towards the solution of this Problem.

There is another Point. About. 42 Per cent of persons who are registered with Employment Exchanges are already in some service or other. Some figures were given here about the number of people who are registered with Employment Exchanges, and the impression one gets from that is that all of them are unemployed which is not true. As much as 42 per cent of the people who are registered with Employment Exchanges are already employed, but they have got themselves registered with Employment Exchanges to better their prospects. That means, if you increase the age, probably these employed persons who are registered with Employment Exchanges may get better advantage because they would also apply and be eligible for those posts. Merely getting oneself registered with Employment Exchange for a certain period does not confer an absolute advantage only on unemployed people. It gives advantage to some one who is employed also and, to that extent, he will also hinder unemployed people getting some jobs. So, Probably, our approach will not be a correct one if

we insist that people who are registered with Employment Exchanges should get an extension. What the general approach should be if you really want to help the rural and other backward People is that the general age for entry into government service should be relaxed, should be extended, and that is what the Govrenment is actually doing

Something was said about the rural people starting their education late and not being able to compete with city people. It is true; that does happen. People from backward communities take long to flower. They start their education late; their homes are not cultured or families educated; their parents cannot help them in their studies as the city people or the high class people can. It is true that there is certain disadvantage, and this disadvantage can be resolved at least partialy by extending the age which really Government is doing.

A lot of other things were said into which I need not go now It was mentioned that the age of retirement should be raised whereas the argument is given the other way : to reduce unemployment, we should reduce the age of retirement so that more jobs could be created and People could join government service.

Something was said about the deffective system of education. I do not think that this is the place where we should debate, to what extent our education is employment-oriented, in what manner it should be improved, and so on. This is not the time when we should get into this sort of argument.

The Bill before us has a very limited compass and has a definite aim. Government fully agrees with the basic approach of the hon. Member in bringing forward this Bill, but, as I said, this will not help even the purpose which he has in mind. Government fully accepts the spirit in which this Bill has been brought forward the spirit in which the hon. members have supported this. And it will be our endeavour to make revisions in future also in the spirit of the views expressed by the hon. members.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Member not to press this Bill. His purpose has been served. He has highlighted a problem which was already before the Government. But this discussion has also helped us in understanding the various aspects of the problem. Government will certainly take these views into account as it has already been doing, and we will, where necessary, raise the age of entry into government service and see that whatever disadvantages the rural and other backward people suffer, are eliminated and minimised to the extent possible.

With these words, I would request the hon. Member that he may not kindly press his Bill. Government would certainly keep his view and the views of the other hon. members in mind while formulating its future policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daschowdhury are you withdrawing your Bill ?

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Not yet. Let me say a few words, Sir.

The hon. Minister has said only a few words though it is very important no doubt. But two arguments have been put forward here. Though he has not gone so far about the technically and the constitutional provisions, but indirectly he has mentioned that there will be a bar under Art 16 of the Constitution which forms the fundamental part of the Constitution of India. But, as a matter of fact, I cannot understand why there will be a bar even if the Government accept the provisions of this Bill.

Art 16 of the Constitu ion simply says:

"There shall be quality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state.

> No citizens shall, on grounds only of religion, race, casts, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for.....

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Age is not there.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

> "...or di criminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State."

[Shri B K. Daschowdhury]

There are two questions There shall not be any discrimination regarding race, caste, sex, descent, religion, etc and equal opportunity should be given

MR CHAIRMAN There is nothing mentioned about age

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY I will finish within my time Please allow me to proceed with my arguments These are the two things Equal opportunity or equal protection clause is guided by this Art 14 where it is clearly stated

> "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India"

So, one is overlapping with the other Now assuming that the Government is going to accept the Bill *in toto* will there be any form of discrimination ? Is there any iota of discrimination ? It is in general It is not based on any custom It is not based on any place of birth It is not based on religion So, all citizens will come All persons eligible within certain limits will come under this Art 14 says what ? Equal protection and equality before law Equality before law What does it mean ? Equal means equal among equals That does not mean that by Art 14 of the Constitution of India the powers of the Minister are equal to the powers of Members of Parliament No The powers of a Member of Parliament are equal to the other members of Parliament Equal among equals and the the powers of the hon Minister are certainly equal among his own colleagues

So, I do not understand why this thing has been brought in that this is the advice of the Law Ministry The hon Minister has not gone so far in his technical difficulties

The other point raised by the hon Minister

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA As I said in my speech, the view of the Law Ministry is that this will not be a reasonable classification and we are creating a class which will get a certain advantage so far as age relaxation is concerned and that class is of persons who have been on the employment exchange for a certain period This classification, according to the Ministry of Law, is not a reasonable classification. Therefore, it will be hit by Art 16 of the Constitution

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY It is a matter of interpretation Probably the hon Minister may be correct because he is a Minister and he has got all the advice and expert opinion but I hold the view that this interpretation is absolutely wrong You are not giving any particular class, it is not a question of classification, it is applicable to all concerned, the Bill as it is, is applicable to all concerned There is the second argument which the hon Minister said and it is this, this is what he said with regard to what hon Members stated here with regard to employment registers and others He said that 42% of those persons are otherwise employed Now if age limit is relaxed and certain scopes are given to those persons also mostly those 42 per cent also will get the benefit out of it Looking to this aspect of the whole problem assuming that the hon Minister's statement is correct that 42% are employed now if we consider that those 42% are very much willing to change there jobs from one class to the other class, dos is not show quite well those persons are there just because they could not get the job that they wanted, and that is why they are under-employed ? Therefore, under the peculiar circumstances, they have to take the job I donot deny the statatment of the hon Minister that 42% of the total number registered with the Employment Exchanges will be employed in some other form

On the whole the hon Minister has appreciated the very approach of this House He said, Government will certainly keep in mind But, the problem is agitating our minds. One hon Member said that Madhya Pradesh has already in the State Services increased this age relaxation by 8 years West Bengal has already proposed to increase this age upto 30 years The Goverment of Tripura also has done, if I am correct The hon Member from Tripura is there They have already, I think increased age to the extent of 30 years And some other

States also have done this. I think if I am coorect, the Government of West Bengal is thinking on the lines of increasing this. This Bill serves the limited purpose that for service under the Central Government, that shoud be increased. Certain State Government have already increased in respect of the State Services, as I have already mentioned,

Sir, it is better if the hon. Minister gives specific assurance in this regard that Government will make the announcement very soon so that this sense of frustration may be dispelled: it has already come to light; it has already come up before this august House; we are all very much concerned that our youths are being frustrated because they are remanining unemployed for years together. And, we have to take up this law and order situation only because our youths are not getting the proper form of employment. What happened in West Bengal ? What has been happening in some other parts of the country ? We know. A bit of the revolution over here and there is nothing but the creation out of a sense of frustration in their lives. Why ? They are not getting employment Why ? Even after waiting for long queues, for years together, they are not getting employed.

The hon. Minister has made a formal request to me through you, Sir, that I may withdraw the Bill and Government will keep this in mind. I will only mention the last word to the hon Minister.

I appreciate the hon Minister's approach to this problem that they are very much concerned and they will consider it. I want to know this. By what time the Government will come with an announcement that the ages for all class of service (whether it is lower paid employees or others), as they have done for certain classified services, will be increased and age will be relaxed to that extent ? It may not be in the form of the Bill that I have drafted here, may be, in some other better form. I would like to have this assurance from the hon. Minister though he has stated in so many other words, it is really much better because you know, Sir, the mind of the House is quite clear. Out of 12 or 13 hon. Member who have taken part in this debate, almost all the Members have supported me and at least this will be a measure to satisfy our young men, so that they may not take an agitative view.

Therefor, my final request once again to the hon. Minister is this: Kindly say very clearly by which time you are going to announce new service policy on the matter of relaxation of ages.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Some of the concessions in the maximum age-limit which I mentioned we have announced in the last few months, which means that the process of thinking on these lines has very seriously started. There has been relaxation by five years in the case of the engineering services, and it has been raised to 26 in the case of IAS In the case of class III services also, it has been raised to 25. We have announced all these concessions during the last few months, which means that Government have already started thinking on these lines. We are constantly reviewing the whole thing, and we are reviewing the position in regard to the other services also, and as and when the time and occasion comes, we shall proceed on with the policy which we have already adopted.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I accept the hon. Minister's statement, and I hope the hon. Minister will try to expedite these measures. Let there be a new vista of hope opened up before our frustrated youth so that they will be able to get employment in public services even at a certain late stage.

With these words, I beg to leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to Shri B. K. Daschowdhury to withdraw his Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry into public services in certain circumstances."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I withdraw the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of article 74)
by Dr. Karni Singh

MR. CHAIRMAN : The next Bill is in the name of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. But he is absent. So, now, Dr. Karni Singh's Bill will be taken up.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

17.22 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL *in the chair*]

I consider myself singularly fortunate to have the opportunity of moving this Bill for consideration before this House today. In relation to the advice by the Council of Ministers to the President, article 74(1) reads thus :

> "There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions".

Article 124(2) reads thus :

> "Every judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years.".

Article 74 is a general article, and article 124(2) is mandatory. But there is no mention in article 74(1) that this advice would refer to appointment of Supreme Court judges, and in article 124(2) there is no mention of the Prime Minister advising the President in the appointment of Supreme Court judges. Therefore, there is a certain amount of ambiguity, and the object of my Bill is to remove this ambiguity by an explanation.

I am desirous of placing before the House this Bill with the request that we add an explanation under article 74(2) which would read as follows :

> "In this article, the expression 'aid and advise' shall not empower or entitle the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in matters relating to the appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court under article 124.".

It is not only my belief but the belief of all of us who believe in democracy that the President should be advised by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and no other in the appointment of Supreme Court judges. The appointment of judges, as we see today, has been encroached upon by the executive and more say is there today when the Prime Minister has some say in the matter whereby who is to be appointed as the Supreme Court judge is more or less becoming a direction from the chief executive and not the President, and this brings to the mind of the country the question and the danger of packing of the Supreme Court. I do not say that this will happen today or tomorrow, but the danger is very much there and it is time that our Parliament which believes in democracy begins to take stock of the situation and appreciate that if such vast powers of appointment of Supreme Court judges are left to the executive,—because after all the President will follow the advice of the Prime Minister and her Government—then we are actually shaking the very foundations of our democracy and the independence of our judiciary.

Many people today have begun to ask whether the lifting of the emergency is not being done with the express purpose so that in the next few months the correct type of judges would be there in the Supreme Court and consequently they would be able to dispense justice which would be able to the liking of the executive. Madam Chairman, you understand perfectly well the implications of such a situation. If the fundamental principle of independence of the judiciary is to remain, then the executive's powers to advise the President in the appointment of Supreme Court judges has to be taken away.

For the last few years, we have been seeing an intolerance both in the Government and in our supreme Parliament, when

adverse judgments by the Supreme Court have been frowned upon. The founding fathers of our Constitution were wise men and they made it a principle to see that the legislature, the executive and the judiciary remain separate and with adequate checks and balances, but such an ancroachment ultimately may reduce the judiciary to a pure mockery, and if this were to happen, I do not have to be a prophet; you are understand that the days of democracy, the days of the rule of law, are limited. And it is because of this that I wish to bring in this amendment and place it before this hon. House in the hope that the people's representatives in this House particularly those on the Treasary Bencnes would give this matter their very serious consideration, not only because they are drunk with power as some people may think as a result of this massive mandate, but think of the future, think of tomorrow, that type of democracy we are going to build for our children and our children's children.

There is no doubt in my mind that India today is sitting on the cross-roads, when a decision by our people will have to be taken whether we are to remain a democracy or become a totalitarian communist State. That is the decision the people will have to take, this sovereign legislature will have to take. I for one am a firm believer in the democracy of the Nehru and Gandhi type, and I would like to say that the people in my country enjoy their freedoms their fundamental righis, and not have a steam-roller government that can go over them in the name of radicalism—

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : But previously also we had the steamroller majority.

DR. KARNI SINGH : But you had Nehru.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Yes ; and now we have Nehru's daughter.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I do not want to enter into any such dispute. But Nehru was one man that the world respected as a father image. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You go on with your speech:

DR. KARNI SINGH : You kindly ask him to refrain from interrupting.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I wanted enlightenment.

DR. KARNI SINGH : There has been talk not only in the legal circles in the country—I am not a legal expert, and I do not even hold and LL.B. degree—that the ultimate result, the end-result of what is happening now will be the packing of the judiciary, and if the Government becomes so powerful as it is doing now, the only way that it can exercise such powers will be to have a judiciary which would, shall I say, be more pliable, more reasonable, to the needs of the Government. But that is something those of us who believe in democracy cannot support.

A committed judiciary is ofen discussed. We talk about the rule of law and a committed judiciary in the same breath.

It is something I cannot understand. I do not for a moment wish to say that Parliament is not supreme ; it is indeed supreme. But the sheer majority of lay men like us are not capable of interpreting the Constitution as it shou'd be interpreted. That is clearly the function of experts in our law courts and the Supreme Court. The supreme legislature or the Government cannot usurp that power unto themselves. I am not opposed to social justice. We want poverty to be removed. We want that all sorts of things which are keeping our country from moving forward should be set aside. But justice is a legal thing. How do you interpret a particular clause of the Constitution ? This cannot be done by a committed judiciary or slogans of social justice only. The same law, whether it applies to a State run by communist in Kerala or to Orissa where at one time Swatantra Party was in power, holding diametrically opposite views, cannot be interpreted diffcrently. I would like to give you an absurd example. Supposing there was a case in the Supreme Court in Delhi between a citizen of Kerala residing in Delhi and a citizen of Orissa residing in Delhi, one State being administered by the Swatantra party, the other by the Communist Party and the Centre holding the middle of the road way of thinking. What is the Supreme

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Court judge to do? How is he going to give his judgment? Is he going to interpret it from the Communist angle or from the Swatanta angle or from the angle of the Centre holding the middle of the road way of thinking?

I honestly feel that the law is equal for everybody. If Justice has to be dispensed, Judges have to be above all these bickerings, party feelings and commitment. Then and then alone Supreme Court can dispense justice, where it can even pull up parliament or the Prime Minister. But if you weaken the foundations of our judiciary, if our judiciary is going to be packed—I fear this may well happen—if the steamroller becomes too powerful, we are going to run into a great deal of difficulty.

I will give a small quotation from Jefferson from the *State of Virginia*, page 195:

> "The concentration of all the powers of Government, legislative, exective, judicial, in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic Government. It will be no alleviation that these power will be exercised by a plurality of hands and not by a single one, One hundred and seventy three despots would surely be as oppressive as one. Let those who doubt it turn their eyes on the Republic of Venice. As little will it avail us that they are chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism was not the Government we fought for"—this may very well apply to India in the next year or two—'but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of Government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy, as that no one could transend their limit without being effectively checked and restrained by others."

Therefore, while concluding my remarks, I would like to say, we do not wish our judiciary to be subservient to the executive or the legislature and *Vice versa*. These are checks and balances kept in the Constitution, the whole design being to see that all the three departments of Government function normally. Here again I would like to give a rather far-fetched example. The example may well come true before these five years are over. A time may well come when your law courts may become so subservient to the desires of the executive, as it used to happen 50 years ago in the times of the former Indian States or in the times of the British, when the judges looked to the places to find out which way the wind was blowing and how justice was to be dispensed.

India is a free country after passing through the freedom struggle. Now we cannot go back to the law of the jungle, Today justice is something that every single individual in this country, be he rich or be he the poorest, can expect from the judiciary. If that faith in justice is shaken, even the faith in demociacy, faith in everythings that we stand for, the faith in all those things for which Nehru and Gandhi fought, will be lost. With these words, I would commend my Bill to the hon. House and I request that it may kindly be taken into consideration and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Madam Chairman, I rise to support this Bill. I support this Bill at this juncture for we feel that now the ruling pacty is giving the slogan "one country, one party. one leader". They are striving to absorb all the power under their sway, So, a situation has arisen where the question of protecting the civilliberties is agitating the minds of legal experts, We have seen that even personalities, like Shri Chagla, are thinking of organising civil liberties union, just as it was done before independece to protect the civil liberties of the citizens of India. In this context, the issue raised by the hon. Member in this Bill rightly point to the danger of making the judiciary a supsicliary of the ruling party. This is practically felt in almost all the States. If the present trend continues, it is the feeling of all opposition parties, then there

will be no democracy and no rule of law. In this context, this Bill has given usan opportunity to think seriously whether the ruling party is eager to maintain the judiciary, which is not influenced by the will of the Prime Minister.

Now everything in this country is done in the name of the Prime Minister. Whatever is done in the name of the Prime Minister is shown as a democratic action be it the superseding of a State Government or anything you like. Democracy means whatever the Congress Party says. In this situation, this Bill points out committed judges are going to be posted throughout India. To whom is this commitment given ? To the ruling party. And these committed judges are not judges to judge what is really justice for the people but to judge what is the will of the Congress Paaty. In this situation. this Bill particularly higlights the necessity to consider very seriously the protsection of democray and the cluil liberties in this country.

I am afraid that if the present process of suppressing of the opposition parties continous by the methods adoptad in West Bengal and other parts, that is, by raising some organisation which will take law and order in their hands and disturb the activities of other parties, then they cannot even go to the courts. The people are threatening that if you go to court. you will be killed. This situation is prevailing for a long time. Even if one goes to court, the judge, are afraid to give proper justice. Even the release on bail is dictated by the party. His servaice condition is deteriorated and he is black-listed.

In this way, the present ruling party is, leading the coentry towards an autocratic State. So, I would urge upon all the Members of this House to think over the matter and do something to assist these courts and have democracy restored, At least. you leave these judges to act acording to their will and not to carry out the verdict of the Congress Party.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Madam Chairman, It is indeed funny to have a Bill like this after we have already said in the Lok Sabha that Fundamental Rights can be amended. One can understand the death-pangs of a *Raja* but I could not understand the other Member who said that India is leading towards autocracy.

Article 124 of the Constitution lays down that every judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President after *consultation with* such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Court in the States as the President may deem it necessary. I do not think the President of India has ever acted on a bias or prejudice while appointing the Judges. There has been no record of it It is, of course, a fact that the Prime Minister has got to aid and advise, But we have never found that the advice of the Prime Minister has ever been wrong,

The late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. used to regard judiciary with highest esteem and in most of his speeches, he had given due respect to the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court. We know, if go into the records of courts, that the people wpo have been unduly punished by the Government have sought redress from the High Court. A number of mandamus petitions were admitted as far as the detenus were concerned who were put in jail without any trial There were also habeas corpus petitions. I know many employees of the Govrnment of India, including IAS officers, who were roughly handled by the Government and who did not find justice from the Government, went to court and had justice. So, it will be incorrect to say that the Government of India has ever tried to interfere with the running of courts in India.

I must indeed bring before you the glaring instaces as to how the courts have tiled to do justice to many complicated questions which have focussed public opinion in our country. Even the P. M. 's election was questione and the matter went to court. The symbol of the Indian National Congress come inro controversy and went to court, The question whether the ballot papers were having some ink which was imported from Russia also went to court. A chemist of Naval Tata said a very funny

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

thing in a paper published by the the tycoons of India, namely, *Curreal*, that a chemical ink was such powerful that it carried away 90 per cent of Indian votes into the ballot boxes in favour of Congress.

So, all these things are there to prove that the court in India, the judiciary in India, is definitely something which is of a high order and Government has never tried to interfere in any manner.

In this Lok Sabha we have said times without number that the country is passing through a resurgence of the country is passing through a transformation of society from one sfage to the other; whether it is executive or judiciary, whether it is Lok Sabha or the Assemblies, they have to take into consideration the tide of the country and the time through which the country is passing. A country which is socialistic cannot hava a judiciary with judgees who have vested interests. The judges in High Court or Supreme Court have to take into consideration the fact that this country is passing through a time which is for the lower strata of the people, which is for the peasants and which is for the workers. We are going to have a Goernment which will represent the workers and peasants in society. So, the judiciary cannot certainly think in terms of private sector or vested interests,

The hon. Member belonging to the CPM, who was supporting the Bill, probably did not know that Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, ex-Chief Minister of Kerala said that 'in courts, whether High Court or Supreme Court, there are judges who have vested interests and who only speak out their class character.' Mr. Namboodiripad brought the judges into this controversy. I wonder if the CPM member had read those statements of Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad. Particularly in China, the judiciary is completely different; they have people's courts in every district or division or village there are persons who are elected to the people's courts can try anybody at any time and impose any penalty. At least our Indian judiciary is not like the judiciary in the People's Republic of China.

Madam Chairman, judiciary is not that sacred, judiciary is sub-servient to the wishes of the peole. Rousseau said in his General will that it is the general will which is supreme because it is created out of a social revolution; whether judiciary or executive or legislature, it is a part of the general will. So philosophically speaking, judiciary cannot enjoy a separate status.

Coming to the practical things, I must say that it was in the United States of America-it has been discussed on the floor of the House-that President Roosevelt wanted to limit the age of judges when he wanted to bring the New Deal. It was just to have the country pass through a new time-which, Roosevelt felt, was in the interest of the United States of America. In this House, Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave a call that privy purses should be abolished. Congress, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, thought that Fundamental Right is not that sacred, is not that fundamental, it has to be subservicent to the wishes of the people, so that we could amend the Constitution any time we liked to suit to the wishes of the people and not to the convenience of the Government, and we had many enactments, many amendments. This is a new time.

Go through the pages of the verdicts of Soviet judiciary on important cases, or of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania or Hungary; I have gone through many reports, and I have found that those things may seem to us incongruous, may seem to us unnatural, may seem to us fantastic, because yet in this world there are millions of people, crores of people, who do not think that the poor people can be brought to the position of rich people. Dr. Karni Singh cannot certainly feel the same impulse as a poor peasant in a village feels. Dr. Karni Singh cannot certainly feel the same urge, the same devotion to society as a poor worker in a factory feels baeause he dedicates his whole life to the country. There are rich people among even the Judges who have vested interests and who have lakhs of rupees in banks. They cannot certainly appreciate that this Lok Sabha may bring any enactment to control the income of a man. They cannot understand and appreciate that we can go to the extent of curbing

accumulation of personal property or there can be a ceiling on urban property. These are new ideas. These are new developments. These are all new upsurges. These are all new ideas and the present judiciary in India, I personally feel, cannot think in line with these ideas. So, if Dr. Karni Singh feels that the judiciary is something which is sacred, which cannot be touched, I am certainly not one with him. The ultimate supreme body is the Legislature who are elected by the people. He has quoted Jefferson and said that it will be elected despotism, But I will ask him, I will request him rather, to kindly refer to President Lincoln. President Lincoln said after the civil war in his memorable address to the people of the United States what did he say ? he said 'we are the elected Members of the House and those who are elected to the House, they carry the public opinion with them.

So, we are supreme, not the Executive, not the Judiciary. The Government is not supreme. The Prime Minister or the Cabinet Ministers are not supreme. The Judges are not supreme. Here, we are supreme because the people are supreme.

So, that is why I say that the Bill has a sinister design behind it. The Bill seeks to point out that what we have done to day or what we have done before, during the last one year, we have gone against the wishes of the people. We have tried to encroach upon the freedom of the Judiciary, that the Prime Minister has unduly advised the President in the matter of selection of Judges or may unduly advise in future. But, I can tell the mover of the Bill that the Prime Minister of India is not a child to think something which will be against the wishes of the people. The Prime Minister of India has emerged as a national leader, as the leader of the teeming millions of India. Whatever advice she may give to the President will be in the interests, will be in the best interests of the country and if, by that advice, we can have committed men to the Judiciary, it will be better for the country.

Dr Karni Singh has criticised committed judiciary. Sir, there should be commitment to every thing. Without commitment no man can live in this world. The Rajas had commitments. Their commitment was to Rajaship. They wanted slavery to be perpetuated. The capital has a commitment. The commitment is to accumulate property and have personal riches. They say that land and labour have nothing to do with the accumulation of capital. It is the capital which is supreme. So, even the executive to-day is to have a commitment. The commitment is to socialism. Those who say it is commitment to work, it is fantastic. It is a commitment to a particular ideology. The ideology is socialism. We have accepted socialism If the Judges think that socialism is something with which they have no concern and they have only to look up the pages of the law books, they are certainly wrong. An ex-Chief Justice, Gajendragadkar says it is the social will which is all-pervading. The Judge has to think that he can give a twist to a certain thing by which the society can progress. So, if the Judges cannot feel in this tune I think the Judges in Courts whether it be the High Courts or the Supreme Court, will not be in a position to deliver the goods.

Madam Chairman, I will conclude in this way that this Bill is moved with a sinister design. The Bill is trying to create confusion in the minds of the people. But we are very clear. We should have a committed Judiciary.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Clever also.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATARA : Yes. But we stand by what we have told in this Lok Sabha that we are for a committed executive. We are for a committed judiciary. Committed Judiciary means committed to the definite ideals which the country has accepted.

Sir, I oppose the Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the time limit for this discussion ?

MR CHAIRMAN : We have taken half an hour for this discussion. We were to discuss the subject relating to grant of loans by banks to small farmers and small scale industries in the rural sector as a Half-an-hour Discussion. But the Mover, Shri Arjun Sethi is not present and he requested.

[Mr. Chairman]

somebody else should do it, which is not right according to the rules. We have got 4 minutes more. I would request Shri Bhandare to continue with Dr. Karni Singh's Bill. We shall adjourn at 6O' clock.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Madam Chairman. I am really surprised that the learned and enlightened Dr. Karni Singh should move such a Bill which would produce such consequences and results that the whole political and social structure on the whole Indian polity would be changed in toto. But the burden of his song seems to me, or is based on his suspicion that the judiciary will, in course of time, be so subservient, or, to use his words. 'will become so committed' that there would be end of rule of law. That is the burden of his song or the theme of his speech. I do not know what he wants. I do not know whether he has really understood the signficance, the importance, the connotation, of the meaning of the Explanation to Article 74 which he wants to add.

Here, Madam, if Article 74 is changed and if the Explanation is added, then the power will be given to the President. Even today, the position is, the power vests with the President, to appoint a judge either of the High Court or of the Supreme Court, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or the High Court. That is the position today. Dr. Karni Singh wants that the power should be exclusively vested in the President.

The question, therefore, arises whether he wants in this country a Presidential rule.....

17.59 hrs.

RE : HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

AN HON. MEMBER : Shri Arjun Sethi is not here.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : Madam, I want to raise a point of order. We four Members are here and there should be this Half-an-hour discussion. We are here; we have already given our names for asking questions. We cannot debarred from putting questions. The discussion has already been moved.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member who has to raise the discussion is not present. So, the other Members cannot ask questions.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : We have all been deprived of our chance to put questions.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR (Patiala) : Practically we have all been deprived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The debate on this Bill will continue. Shri R. D. Bhandare may continue his speech on the next occasion.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 29, 1972. Jyaistha 8, 1894 (Saka)